BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,835 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th Nov.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3111	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. I. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	11th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

Tons. H. P.
S.S. WERNETH HALL...T. Collin 4,100 500. ,, 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers. The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

WANTED A DRAUGHTSMAN.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, up to 1st December 1886, for a Draughtsman, on a SALARY of Rs. 50 per mensem.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. & K., Poona, 1st November, 1886.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

—Bale—	400 lbs. nett.	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 ,, ,, 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 5, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous patrons that their Soda Water Godowns are now completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; and they are now in a position to supply their constituents with Ærated Waters of a very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
Limeade	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, would draw attention to their choice selection of SPECIALITIES in PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, &c.

"TRELLIS" PHOTO SCREENS.

Handsome Gilt Frames with rich Morrocco Leather, or Plush borders. The framework, being hinged at back to fold, each frame holds two Portraits.

			Rs.	
To hold 4 cabinet	Photos	Rs.	8 8	each.
Do. 6	do.	,,	13 8	,,
Do. 8	do.	,,	18 0	,,
Do. 12	do.	,,	27 0	,,

THE NEW C. DE V. PHOTO SCREEN.
In rich Maroon Plush, to hold 12 Carte de Visites, Rs. 13-8 each.

THE NEW PHOTO MIRROR BRACKETS.
Made in Oak, with a Plate Glass Mirror 9" by 6¼" in centre, with places for 6 Cabinet Photos at the sides.
Rs. 35 each.

THE "VICTORIA" CABINET PHOTO STAND.
Leather Case, with rich Maroon Plush border.
Rs. 10-8 each.

THE "DUCHESS" CABINET PHOTO FRAME.
Very rich Plush with Tapestry or ornamental corners.
Rs. 13-8 each.

THE "PRINCESS" CABINET PHOTO FRAME.
Old Tapestry covered frame with Plush centre.
Rs. 4 each.

And a variety of other Photo Frames in many new styles,
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 each.
ALBUMS—in great variety.
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS—All sizes.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN 'XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

MORGAN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis ...	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune ...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon ...	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL;
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores, Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.
Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.
W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING.
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

	Rs.	a.	
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18	0	Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	12	,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 18	0	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	12	,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

	Rs.	a.	
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,, 23	0	,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints	,, 32	0	,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

	Rs.	a.	
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17	4	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	0	,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60	0	,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

	Rs.	a.	
INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60	0	,,

PILSENER BEER.

	Rs.	a.	
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17	4	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	0	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!
CHARLS SILLIMAN'S MONTFERRAND.

A SUPERIOR WINE of exceedingly fine flavour and bouquet, imported from Bordeaux. Just on hand. Compares favourably in prices and quality with any other Brand in the Market.

Try a Bottle, try a Bottle, for Rs. 1-2.
Per case of one dozen quarts, Rs. 12-8.

J. BERMOND, JEUNE AND FILSAINE'S CLARET.

Imported direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are DELICIOUS and pleasant to the taste, and make excellent high-class DINNER BEVERAGES.

	Doz. Pts.	Doz. Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9 0	14 0
Claret*	10 8	16 8
Claret**	11 4	18 8
Claret***	12 0	19 8
Claret****	13 8	22 8
Medoc Claret, a superior Breakfast wine	9 0	14 0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS!
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BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

SUCCESS GREATER THAN EVER
OF
WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 6.
GRAND SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE.
A TREAT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
Doors open at 3 o'clock, commence at 3-30.
Children half price to all parts of the House.
Special arrangements for Schools.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR GRAND AND SPECIAL PROGRAMME
RECEIVED EACH EVENING
BY
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,

and Pronounced by Press and Public the most amusing and attractive Entertainment that has ever visited Bombay.

Doors open each Evening at 8-30, commence at 9, carriages for 11. Prices 3, 2, 1, and annas 8. Private Boxes, Rs. 12. Soldiers and Sailors half price. Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE 1ST PROGRAMME.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station.)
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.... Re. 1 8 Second Class .... Ans. 8
First Class .... „ 1 0 Third Class .... „ 4

Doors open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIALTO arrived from HULL and ANTWERP are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage, whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 4, 1886.

BACK BAY BATHS.

SWIMMING MATCHES.

SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 3 P.M.

1.—BOYS' RACE.—Prize, a Silver Watch (by Parkinson and Frodsham). For boys under 14 years, 100 feet length of the Bath. Entrance Fee, eight Annas.

2.—100 YARDS RACE.—Prize, a Silver Cup. Three lengths of the Bath.

3.—BLINDFOLD RACE.—Prize, pair of Binoculars. Once the length of the Bath.

4.—LONG DISTANCE DIVING.—Prize, Cutch-work Cigar Case. Three trials each.

5.—200 YARDS RACE.—Prize, a Silver Cup. Six lengths of the Bath.

6.—PLATE DIVING.—Prize, Silver Card-tray. The most picked up out of a dozen thrown into the Bath.

7.—HURDLE RACE.—Prize, Spirit flask. Poles placed across the Bath. Two lengths.

8.—AQUATIC DERBY.—Prize, Silver Tankard. Once the length of the Bath. Riding on mussacks.

9.—SPECIAL RACE.—1st prize, a Cup presented by Mr. E. Benson. 2nd prize, a Spirit flask. 10 lengths of the Bath.

Entrance Fee—One Rupee for each event. Entries for the first and last race only are open till Saturday morning. Three to start or no Prize will be given.

ADMISSION.—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets can be obtained of the Bath Attendant.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 28, Apollo street Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1886, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 30th September 1886.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. Gostling as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 6th to Monday the 15th November 1886.

G. W. READ & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1866.

NOTICE—NATHOO KHIMJEE the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 107 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the sale hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 5th day of November 1886.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground together with the chawl or range of buildings consisting of 3 compartments standing thereon, situate on the west side of Jugjivan Kika Street in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5,699 and Street No. 3,032-34, and bounded on the north by the property of Nurotumdas Narrondas, on the east by the said Jagjivan Kika Street, on the south by the property of Josi Varia Raisi, and on the west by a sweeper's passage, and Jains Derasur's house, which premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhugwandas Moolchand.

MANSUKHLAL and DAMODOR,
Purchaser's attorneys,

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1886 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED,
F. H. AYER'S
WORLD RENOWNED
LAWN TENIS KIT.

BATS.

	Rs.	a.
Archimedean	7	0
Hurlingham		
Cork Alexandria	9	8
Cedar	9	8
Champion	15	0
Union	18	0
Champion Double Strung	18	8
BALLS.		
Regulation	8	0
Wimbledon	10	0
Seamless	12	8
Championship	14	8
NET.		
36 Feet, Superior Tennis	6	0
42 „ „ „	7	0
Waterproof Tennis Bags	4	8
SCORE BOOKS.		
Match Score Book of 25	0	8
Match Score Cards	0	2
Tennis Rules	0	8
Presses for Four Bats	7	0

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!!!

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.

THE favourite steamer "GODAVERI" will leave the Apollo Bunder THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m. The Italian string band will be on board.

FARE—TWO RUPEES.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. from
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—at BENNET'S THIS DAY, A SPLENDID WALER, 15 hands, believed to be sound, a very handsome animal.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8. Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. PRICE Rs. 8 8.

AN UP-COUNTRY RESIDENT, in acknowledging receipt of our 25 XMAS CARDS for ONE Re., says he cannot understand how we could afford to sell them so cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than ONE RUPEE.

TO BE LET—A Large GROUND FLOOR ROOM, in Rampart Row, between the French Bank and Bombay Club. For particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Free and Safe by post in satin lined box. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co. Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs. Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN M'HOME & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., Agents wanted throughout the Country. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

COMFORTABLE [illegible] for one or two with an English Family. Apply to "A. B.," Mazagon P. O.

[illegible] also Wines and Spirits, Mocha Coffee the best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No., 25 Church-gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES can be had for cash or on hire at 5, Church-gate street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BACK BAY BATHS.—The Swimming Matches will be held on Saturday, 6th November, at 3 p.m. Admission one rupee.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEPSAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE No. 6, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—From 1st May next, the new and extensive premises in course of erection in Hornby Road, next to the Cathedral High School. Large and open shops on the ground floor, and Offices on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors, with all new and modern conveniences and comforts. The whole house or each floor separately. Apply for terms or other information, to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Ernnenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Qualifications—Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..........................Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints....................... „ 37 8 „ „ 40 8 „

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minuature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	41	8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	37	8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	26	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25	12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	24	0
IRISH.			
D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29	8
Do. one Shamrock	„	27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25	12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL
FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
(SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... „ 33-4. One star ... „ 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£80 ,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

		Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs.	a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	...	12	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	...	14	0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	...	8	8
STONE'S QUININE WINE	...	15	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 66
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
[illegible]	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	–	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefshofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Joeremmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 13 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Francs	„ 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ [illegible]	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	14 0
BRANDY.		
J. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne } Munzer-Red Bar { Spits }	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ [illegible]	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 6 0	
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	„ 18	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „ **	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	„ 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	„ 16	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ..
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	
Finest do	„ 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs 19 to 29,	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 [illegible]
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

5½ } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months } notice of withdrawal
5 } { 12 „ }
3½ } { 9 „ }
{ 6 „ }

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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NOTICES.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS &c.

MURWARA SANDSTONE.—Flags, Coping and Fence Posts made from above and delivered in railway wagons at Kutnee, E. I. Railway Jubbulpore Extension. Rates on application to

C. R. WILLIAMS and Co.
Jubbulpore, C. P.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, BYCULLA, up to 12 noon on 8th November 1886, for the Purchase of 300 yards of Superior Woollen Cloth No. 1, Dark Blue. Surplus to requirements can be inspected on the premises.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15 2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
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East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong smoke. Why spend Rs 8 for 100 Havana Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "V lhena" Cigars Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs 1-4 per 100

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 1 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classe of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

"THE INDIAN ENGINEER."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT having appeared of the proposed issue of the first number of a Periodical to be entitled "INDIAN ENGINEERING" on 1st January 1887, and some of our Subscribers having written to us that they understand the publication of the "Indian Engineer" has ceased, we hereby give notice that the publication of the "Indian Engineer" will continue as heretofore, and that we are in no way connected with, or interested in, the proposed Periodical to be called "Indian Engineering."

Mr. P. Doyle has ceased to be the Editor of the "Indian Engineer," and is in no way connected therewith,

W. NEWMAN & CO., Limited.
Proprietors and Publishers of "The Indian Engineer."
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, will be received for the supply of 4,000 (Four thousand) Tons, of Best "CARDIFF" fresh screened Locomotive Coal and 500 (Five hundred) tons, B st "D visons" screened "W st Hartley" Coal, to the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on the 8th November 1886, at his Office 1? Apollo Street.

No tender will be considered unless, submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 15th November 1886.

The Manager reserves, the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars, and forms of tender, apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street.

THO. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper.

Bombay, October 29, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
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THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,880,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£[illegible]
Total Invested Funds	£7,[illegible]

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

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Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863..........£300,690
„ 1885..........£938,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863......£1,579,578 3 9	1878	......£4 019,15 14 1
1878......£2,645,503 1 2	1885	......£5 348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

8, Hummum-street,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. R., Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Bancoora (s), from Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Ganges (s), for London.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 16th October 1886, was 101,037 maunds, and in money Rs. 33,290.

STREET ACCIDENT.—An old man, named Moosa Waya, while passing along the railway station at Bori Bunder, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a rekla, and sustained severe injuries. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SERMONS.—The Rev. W. X. Ninde, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow at 11 a. m. in the Fort M. E. Church, Apollo Street, and at 6. p. m. in the Grant Road Church.—The Rev. Geo. Bowen will preach in the Grant Road M. E. Church at 11 a. m. Subject—"A Hindoo's difficulty in accepting Christ."

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, at the morgue yesterday, touching the death of Bayajee Matheaba, a cart-driver, aged 45 years. On Thursday, while driving his cart along Pinjrapole Street, he accidentally fell off the cart, and one of the wheels passing over him, killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.—Mr. Cooper yesterday convicted Durga Veero and another Marwaree ghee-seller, for selling rancid fat, representing it to be ghee. Mr. Crawford prosecuted. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 50 each, the first accused had 150 and the latter 250 pounds of the so-called ghee, which was ordered to be destroyed.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Tookaram Dhondoo, aged 16 years. On the 25th ultimo, deceased knocked up against a kerosine oil wall lamp fixed to a nail in his master's shop, and the lamp falling upon him set his clothes on fire. He sustained extensive burns about different parts of his body, from the effects of which he died. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Francis Fernandes, a watch repairer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Webb of criminal breach of trust, in respect of two gold watches, valued at Rs. 325, belonging to Salvador De Monte. The accused obtained the watches from the complainant to do certain repairs to them, and pledged them to a Marwaree, and put the complainant off from time to time, until the facts were discovered. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 100, or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at a quarter past 5 o'clock this evening:—

March	Prince Arthur..................	W. Fleuvel
Overture.........	Mirella..............................	Gounod.
Valse............	My Thoughts......................	———
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant..	Offenbach.
....	The Pilgrim's Song of Hope.	Batiste.
Galop..........	Biarritz...............................	Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.—As we have already announced, the first of this season's moonlight excursions in the harbour, which are being organised by Messrs. Cook and Son, takes place this evening. The Godaveri, which is one of the most commodious passenger steamers that run along the Coast from Bombay, has been chartered for the occasion. She will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., returning at 11, when special tramcars will be awaiting the return of passengers. The attractions of the excursion will be enhanced by the presence of a band of music and a well-supplied refreshment buffet.

A DISHONEST GAOLER.—Inspector Guider charged Vittoo Banjee, a peon in the House of Correction, before Mr. Webb yesterday, with having received a gratification other than a legal remuneration. It appeared from the evidence that an old woman named Assebai, had a grandson in jail, and the accused brought her letters, purporting to be from him, and induced her to part with about Rs. 10. The letters stated that the old woman should give the bearer the money he asked for. The accused acted this way twice, but on the third occasion he roused the old lady's suspicions, and she reported the matter to Capt. Walshe. The accused pleaded not guilty, but called no witnesses. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

DEATH FROM MEPHITIC GAS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Ballia Coosha, aged 11 years, a day-labourer employed on board the s.s. Horn Head, lying in the Prince's Dock. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, deceased and two or three other lads, who were employed on board that vessel, were sent down to clean the port bilges of the ship; while they were executing the work, deceased and another lad, named Dama Suddoo, became suddenly faint and dropped down in the hold of the vessel. Deceased died almost immediately, but the other lad was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. A verdict of death from inhaling mephitic gas was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case in which Cumroodeen Ghellabhoy and another, of the firm of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co., charged Jeejeebhoy J. Khambatta and Nusserwanjee Eduljee, of the firm of Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Co., with committing an assault on the two complainants on the 29th ultimo, on board the steamship Govino, and with attempting to cheat in respect of landing certain barrels of blasting powder, the cargo of the s. s. Govino, by making a false representation to the chief officer of that vessel, was called on for hearing. Mr. Shamrao appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr. Hormusjee Chichgur on behalf of the defence. The defendants in this case have also obtained a cross summons of assault against the same complainants on the same occasion. Mr. Chichgur, on behalf of Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co., applied to his Worship that the charges implicating both parties may be withdrawn by mutual consent. Messrs. Khambatta and Co. and their servants undertaking not to interfere in the business of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. for the future. Both parties consenting, the Magistrate granted the application, and the cases were struck out.

THE MATCH BOX INDUSTRY AT POONA.—Some enterprising citizens of Poona have started a small factory in a locality of the city for the manufacture of match boxes. The undertaking no doubt is laudable. If the immense importation of matches were obstructed to-morrow from Sweden and other pine growing districts, and even England, there would be a wholesale rush again to the old and vexatious flint and steel. Though India can boast of fine wood, or other softer material from which this indispensable necessity can be manufactured, yet there are other sources from which it can easily be obtainable. The match industry, with all its drawbacks, affords wide scope for the employment of women and children. Samples of the local manufacture have been submitted for inspection, and to say the least, we can confidently affirm that they may successfully compete in the markets with foreign manufacture. There is an amount of inferiority perceptible in the finish, but not so much as to lose favour in the eyes of purchasers. This industry, we suggest, might form a section of the technical education so universally clamoured for in India. A factory was lately making progress in the vicinity of Bombay, at Chinchpoogly, where matches on the Bryant and May's system were profitably produced. We wish this local factory brilliant success.—*Poona Observer.*

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.
An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is he only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.

THE detective police was called into requisition to institute enquiries into the theft committed in the premises of Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, at Warden Road, on the evening of Monday last, the 1st instant, of a cash box containing private papers, a Bank book and currency notes, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 1,539-12. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the head of the detective branch, with two or three of his subordinates, made personal enquiries into the matter, which resulted in the capture of the thief, who was a discharged butler of Mr. Branson, and who was seen by one of the servants near the premises on the evening the theft was committed. This man, who is named Ruppa Damjee, a Mahar by caste, had been in Mr. Branson's service for about a year previous to his discharge, and was well acquanted with the premises, and also the place where Mr. Branson generally kept his money. On that evening he go up by a staircase at the back of the house and stole the cash box, without being seem by any of the other servants. The Khan Saheb upon making enquiries discovered that he was living at Dhore Gully, in Cammatteepoora, where he was arrested, and on searching his boxRs. 1,500 was found in currency notes and cash, and the cash box was found broken open, and lying in a gutter near by the house, with all the private papers that it contained burnt, but the Bank book was found in Damjee's possession. The man, Ruppa Damjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with committing theft in a building on the 1st instant of a cash box, containing valuable private papers, a Bank book and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,539-12 the property of Mr. Branson. Mr. Branson identified the property before the Court as his, and the accused of having been his butler some two or three months ago. Other evidence was recorded as to how the greater portion of the stolen property had been recovered and found in the possession of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr Hart, Chief Judge, Eduljee Sorabjee Mistree, who described himself as a pauper, sought to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages from Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, L. M. and S., for injury caused to his right eye. The plaintiff appeared in person; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 26th July last, he went to the Girgaum Eye Infirmary, a charitable institution, of which Dr. DaGama was the surgeon. He had heard Dr. DaGama's skill very highly spoken of; and he was desirous of having a cataract from his right eye removed by him. The operation was then set about. Plaintiff lay down on a table, and saw Dr. DaGama with implements in his hand ready before him. The defendant, however, who was behind him, caught his head, applied a forceps to his right eye, and performed the operation so unskilfully as to cause permanent loss of sight. The eye was bleeding for three days after the operation. Plaintiff was thus deprived of the means of earning his livelihood and of maintaining himself and his family.

Plaintiff, on coming into the witness-box, said to the Judge: You are my judge and my God. There is nobody here on my behalf but yourself. I am a poor man.

The Judge: You sue the defendant for an unsuccessful operation on a cataract in your eye?

Plaintiff: I went and asked Dr. DaGama to remove the cataract, and had nothing to do with the defendant.

The Judge: However, the defendant operated, and you sue him for unsuccessfully operating on your eye?

Plaintiff: He is not a passed eye-doctor at all. He has deprived me of my eye-sight.

The Judge: You have to show, not that he performed the operation unsuccessfully, but that he negligently performed the operation?

Plaintiff: I went for the operation to a skilful doctor. I did not go to an inexperienced doctor like the defendant. I did not want him to operate. (A laugh.)

The Judge: Did you not see the defendant on the occasion?

Plaintiff: He was far behind me. I did not see him.

The Judge: He did not operate through your head from behind. (A laugh.)

Plaintiff: I don't know. I did not see him. I only saw Dr. DaGama before me.

The Judge: What is your case—did he operate against your will, forcibly, without your knowledge and consent?

Plaintiff: I say that he operated against my will and without my consent. I never consented to let him operate upon me.

The Judge: Your case, then, is that he operated against your will?

Plaintiff: Not only that, but that in removing the cataract he removed the pupil also.

The Judge: Your further allegation, then, is that he operated negligently and unskilfully?

Plaintiff: Yes.

The Judge: And you say that he is not a passed eye-doctor?

Plaintiff: He may be a passed doctor or not. But who asked him to perform the operation on me? Certainly not I.

The Judge: Then as to the damages. You could not see with the eye which had a cataract?

Plaintiff: I could see the sun, and I could see the light; and I could work with the eye.

The Judge: Could you see with your right eye if you closed the other eye?

Plaintiff: No.

The Judge: Then your case is that you lost the chance of being able to see with the eye that had a cataract, in case of its being removed successfully?

Plaintiff: My life is not worth living now. I cannot see.

Mr. Branson said the defence was that the operation was carefully and skilfully performed by the defendant, who was a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery for the last six years; and who, for the last two years, had been appointed by the managing committee an honorary surgeon of the eye infirmary. It was absolutely untrue that the plaintiff refused to be operated upon by the defendant. The operation was performed by defendant with plaintiff's consent; and as a matter of fact, as was the practice at the infirmary, Dr. DaGama assisted in the operation. It was a charitable institution, and no patient had a right to select this or that doctor to operate upon him. The defence was that the plaintiff, in spite of strict injunctions to the contrary, removed the bandage from the eye—a step which would necessarily involve inflammation. The inflammation was the result of the plaintiff's own disobedience of orders not to remove the bandage; and the learned counsel said the most skilful operator could not, under the circumstances, guard against inflammation. That the operation had been successfully performed by the defendant was tested by the plaintiff's being able to count the operator's fingers one after the other. This he was told to do, and he did it successfully.

Eduljee Sorabjee Mistree, the plaintiff, said, in answer to the Judge: I have had the cataract in the right eye for about eight or nine years. I could not see with that eye for the last two years. I had heard the praises of Dr. DaGama, and I went to the Girgaum Eye Infirmary, which is a charitable institution, on the 26th July last. My wife was with me at the time. I was made to lie down on a table, and a forceps was applied to my eye. Dr. DaGama expressed his disapproval by making a peculiar noise with his lips, and said "through—too far." Dr. Gama dressed the eye, put some medicine in it, and tied a bandage. The defendant had spoiled the eye, but Dr. DaGama put it right as far as it could be done.

The Judge: Can you say what wrong the defendant did?

Plaintiff: Hear my story. He did it against my will.

The Judge: You saw him about to perform the operation, and you did not object.

Plaintiff: I was afraid to object, for fear he might injure the other eye also. (A laugh.)

The Judge: But can you say that the operation was performed negligently?

Plaintiff: I was in hospital for twelve days. During that time the defendant did not venture to show his face at the hospital, because he had spoiled my eye. I once went to defendant's house and complained to his father. Defendant said: "No, father, I did not perform the operation; Dr. DaGama performed it." His father told me "you are a liar," and offered me through an ayah four annas for carriage hire, which I refused to accept. I went to Mr. Webb, at the Police Court, and was referred to this Court. I went to see Mr. Justice Birdwood, whom I know. On the way I met Mr. Gilbert, solicitor, who told me to see him at his office. His Bania clerk took me one morning to Dr. Prabhakar for a certificate. That was on the sixteenth day after the operation.

The Judge: Did Dr. Prabhakar examine your eye?

Plaintiff: Yes, very carefully and minutely, as a father would examine his son's eyes. (A laugh.) He prepared a certificate and gave it to the Bania. Mr. Gilbert afterwards suggested that a certificate should be got from a European doctor. Rs. 20 were required, and I had not the money. I went to Dr. Boyd, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, and he was about to give me a certificate, but was persuaded by a Parsee doctor, a friend of the defendant's, not to do so. I went to Dr. Boyd's bungalow, and asked his butler to get me a certificate—the same butler that was employed under Dr. Maconachie.

The Judge: Oh, never mind the butler? (Laughter.) Did Dr. Boyd give you a certificate?

Plaintiff: No, the same Parsee Doctor appeared at the bungalow, and no certificate was given.

The Judge: Do you call Dr. Boyd or any other medical gentleman?

Plaintiff: No. Here is my eye without the eye ball. My sight is gone—even a child can see that. It requires no proof.

The Judge: You have to prove that the defendant was to blame.

Plaintiff: How can I prove that?

The Judge: If you had said that at first, I should not have wasted these two hours.

With regard to the question of damages, plaintiff said he had been earning from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a month as a carpenter and joiner. He had not been able to work since the operation; and his tools, which were lying at his house, had become rusty. (A laugh.) He was now sixty years of age.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson: I have got a cataract also in the left eye, but it is not ripe yet. It has been forming for the last two years. It is true I had been creating a disturbance at the defendant's house, and had to be removed by the police. I went to tell his father, with whom I am very intimate, that his son had spoiled my eye. It was a friendly visit. I had not seen defendant's father for the last five and twenty years. I had been to the hospital on the 19th July last, when I saw the defendant, who said Dr. Da Gama was not there. I had been there two or three times before the operation, when some medicine was put into my eye. On the day of the operation, Dr. Da Gama put some medicine into my eye and applied the speculum. I have nothing to complain about the medicine. Dr. Da Gama had the implements in his hand. The defendant held my head and used the forceps. He removed a "diamond" as big as a plum-stone. (A laugh.)

Mr. Branson: Before the bandage was applied, you were asked to count the defendant's fingers?

Plaintiff: No. After the operation I could see nothing, as I see nothing now. Defendant went to remove the cataract, but removed the cataract as well as the pupil. The bandage did not pass over both eyes. I was not told not to remove the bandage. I was not told to lie on my back, and not to move. I was placed on a bed on my back, and I remained in that position four days. I did not move at all. I was not told to move. I was not an ignorant child.

Mr. Branson: Did you remove the bandage on the night of the first day?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Branson: Did you not get up in the night to go to the closet?

Plaintiff: No; I did not. This is all an after-thought since I went to the Police Court.

Mr. Branson: Did not Dr. Da Gama tell you that your eye had become inflamed, because you removed the bandage?

Plaintiff: No. He did not tell me that. It is all an after-thought. There was no inflammation although there was pain in my eye.

Dr. H. V. Carter (for the sake of convenience) was here examined by Mr. Branson for the defence. Inflammation, he said, might ensue after the most skilful operation for cataract. It was absolutely necessary to obey the instructions given to the patient. Want of docility on the part of the patient would be the surest means of bringing on inflammation; and inflammation was sure to bring on loss of sight.

To the Court: The presence of blood after the operation would not necessarily argue want of skill on the part of the operator.

Plaintiff: Blood was oozing out of my eye for three days after the operation.

The Judge: Do you ask Dr. Carter any questions?

Plaintiff: What questions shall I ask?

Dr Carter was then allowed to withdraw.

At this stage, it being past 5 o'clock, further hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers left by yesterday's mail:—

For Brindisi.—Mr. T. W. Marriott, Miss Cramar and Mr. A. E. Ashley.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailing on 12th November.

For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert, 4 children, and governess, Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Capel, Mr. Babu Jagendranathdas, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thyne, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston and Mr. Clark.

For London.—Mr. Goold, Brig.-Genl. J. R. Nimmo, Mrs. Whympes, Rev. and Mrs. Manwaring and 2 infants, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Macdougall, Mrs. Macdougall, 2 children and ayah.

By the s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 25th November.

For Brindisi.—Miss Thompson.

For London.—Mr. Molyneux.

By the s. s. Verona, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 3rd December.

For Brindisi.—Mr. H. M. Durand.

By the s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, sailing on 10th December.

For Port Said.—H. E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Captain Forde.

For Marseilles.—Hon. E. Forster Webester.

For Brindisi.—Mr. F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. Smyth, and Mr. T. Dalchart.

For Marseilles.—Major S. Babington, Mrs. H. C. Williams and infant, Mr. C. R. Chance, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. E. J. Moore and Mr. Morrison.

By the s. s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniel, sailing on 19th November.

For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O. Conor, T. J. Crooke.

For London.—Mr. W. H. Collett, Sir W. Wedderburn and Mrs. and Miss Stewart.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr A H M Lord, Karachi.
* Mr A E Mainwaring, do.
* Dr Harrington, D I Force, Deoli.
Mr and Mrs H Derry, Madras.
* Col Garstin, Australia.
* Mr F N Burt, do.
* Mr E B Burt, do.
* Mr and Mrs Stogdon, Australia.
* Mr and Mrs Macnaghten, Colombo.
* Mr W J Morison, Colombo,
* Miss Morison, do.
Lieut N G Woodyatt, Cheshire Regt.
* Mr and Mrs C J Tisdall, Bhusawal.
* Mr J Proby.
Surgeon H Quicke.
* Mr C R Chance.
* Mr H Molyneux.
* Capt Richardson, Poona.
* Mr James Wilson, Lahore.
* Mr R H Wilson, Broach.
* Mr L Paul.
* Mr W Hitchen, Delhi.
* Mr F Henvey, Jeypore.
* Lieut C de Winton, 37th Regt, Secunderabad.
* Maj and Mrs Fitzherbert, 4th King's Own.
* Capt and Mrs Turner Jones, H M S Crocodile.
* Dr Carmichael, do.
* Mrs Lynch, do.
* Lieut Cowie, 1st R I Fusiliers, HMS Crocodile.
* Lieut Coddington, 1st R I Fusiliers HMS Crocodile.
* Lieutenant H W Lovett, Somerset, HMS Crocodile.
* Capt C Pirie, HMS Crocodile.
Capt Durand, C I Horse, HMS Crocodile.
Lieut W B Piers, 10th Bo L I, HMS Crocodile.
* Surg-Major and Mrs Mc Watters, HMS Crocodile.
Lieut R Brockhurst, 13th L I, HMS Crocodile.
* Surgeon and Mrs F W Hennesy, HMS Crocodile.
* Miss Bloxam.
* Lieut A E Congdon HMS Crocodile.
* Lieut R C Boyle, HMS Crocodile.
* Mr C Dunn.
* Mr and Mrs Moran, London.
* Rev Ramsey, London.
* Major Elles, do.
* Mr John Lee-Warner, London.
* Mr and Mrs Nosworthy, London.
Mr T M Grant, Aden.
* Mr and Mrs John Kelsall, CS, London.
* Miss Biscoe, London.
* Miss Henvey, do.
* Mr John F Bartlett, London.
* The Misses Monk, London.
Mr R Swobody, do.
* Mrs Loch, do.
* Miss Ward, do.
* Dy Surg-Genl Loch.
General Gib, CB, London.
Mr Ed Scherber.
Mr G M Woodrow, Poona.
Mr and Mrs A G Cardew, CS, Madras.
Mr John Wheal, Jeypore.
Mr John Forbes.
Mr J M Kerr.
* Mr Cresswell.
Col Penny, RA, Bombay.
Mrs Budgen, Matheran.
* Mr F Place, London.
Mr H Schwer, Bombay.
Mr John Bristed, do.
Mr Thos Wilson, do.
* Mr and Mrs Wm Tosh, Bombay.
Lieut and Mrs Shakespear, Bombay.
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
* Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
Mr H Madden, Madras.
Capt Hoseason, s s Cuba.
Mr E M Walton, Bombay.
Mr Bland, Solicitor, do.
Mr Lovell, do.
Mr Mark Wadia, do.
Mr Jervois, do.
Mr Seyer, do.
Hon Kazi Sahabudin, CIE, Poona.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

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THE WORK OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Boundary Commission has written an account of the work done on the North-Western frontier of Afghanistan during the past two years. He says:—

The subject may be divided into three heads:—
(1) The work done by the Commission.
(2) The results attained.
(3) The future.
And each of these heads sub-divided as follows:—
(1) A.—What has been done.
B.—What might have been done.
(2) A.—Political results.
B.—Geographical results.
C.—Scientific results.
(3) A.—The future of a weak British policy.
B.—The future of a strong British policy.

1. When it first became known that it had been decided to send a British Commission to delimit, conjointly with a Commission deputed by Russia, the Russo-Afghan frontier, the gravest doubts and fears were on all sides expressed, both as to the possible fate of such a Commission, and the very uncertain value of the probable results of its labours. The organs of the Press of every class or party were almost unanimous in their expressions of dissatisfaction and doubt. Of individual writers none was more strong in his condemnation of the undertaking than M. Vambéry. The general public, with but a superficial knowledge of the subject, may entertain the idea that the Press in general and M. Vambery in particular, have shown themselves true prophets. At a casual view, the annals of the Boundary Commission are apt to be characterised as "the history of a failure," because the fact has been most prominently brought to notice is the success of the Russian *coup de main* in February 1885, and because everyone knows that England has, on behalf of the Amir, drawn back in places the Afghan frontier line from 50 to 100 miles south of the boundary roughly laid down in the Clarendon—Gortschakoff agreement of 1873. But in judging of the good or ill success of the Commission these are not the points to be looked at. When the Commission started it was presumed that it would receive the full and firm support of the Government that sent it, albeit the appointment of Sir Peter Lumsden as Chief Commissioner, instead of some officer of firm resolve and strong convictions (such as was afterwards sorely needed), was an inauspicious harbinger that raised grave foreboding in the minds of many. In giving judgment on the work accomplished by the Commission it is necessary to distinguish between what it has been able to do by its own effort and what it might have done had it been steadily backed. The credit of the first is in the main due to itself, and the stigma of the latter should rest on those who showed only vacillation and weakness where unflinching firmness was needed.

What the Commission has done is this. The Indian section marched from Rindli *via* Quetta across the Beluch desert and through Seistan to Herat (a distance of about 800 miles). There were not wanting prophecies that it would never reach Herat in safety. As a matter of fact not the slightest attempt at molestation was made by the Afghans. This points to the strength of rule and the good will to England of the Amir, Abdur Rahman; and in these days, when his attitude is viewed with suspicion (more perhaps from the traditional disbelief in Afghan fidelity than from any tangible proof against him personally), anything that vouches for his honesty of purpose and indicates a community of interests between Afghan and British policy is most acceptable. These friendly expeditions into, or through, the independent States bordering on India are calculated to produce good results. We have, I think, nothing to fear from the establishment of familiar relations between ourselves and our Oriental neighbours. Our behaviour to them, as a rule, gains by contrast, whatever the influence with which it may be contrasted. We fill their coffers with money for the time being, and hold out a promise of further similiar favours for the future. We treat them with the greatest possible forbearance—so great indeed that we are often censured for carrying the principle of forbearance to an extreme. No doubt we do. It would be a difficult task to find any human agency capable of striking a perfectly happy medium, and, above all, one that would disarm all fault-finders.

The march of the Boundary Commission was in many respects a remarkable and momentous one. It opened up the routes from Quetta to the Helmund, thereby furnishing the military authorities in India with strategical information of the highest value. I will show later on how the knowledge thus gained may be made subservient to the defence of India and the consolidation of the British Empire in Asia. In itself it is a valuable record of the marching powers of Indian troops, hampered as it was by abnormal *impedimenta*. From Mushki to Kuhsan, a distance of about 660 miles, the average length of the marches was, exclusive of halts, 18 miles, and inclusive of halts, 15 miles a day. The longest marches were from Galachak to Khwaja Ali (57 miles, with a six hours' halt, but practically no rest half-way); and from Sherbakhsh to Chah Gazak (37 miles, from 4 A.M. to 9-30 P.M.). But perhaps the most vital point that was put to a practical test was the question whether a body of British officers, with an escort and camp followers composed of races essentially alien to the Beluchis and Afghans either in manners, traditions, politics or religion, or in all four, could or could not traverse Afghanistan in safety. The answer "yes" has been given to this question in the most practical manner possible. It is mere quibbling to argue that the Commission followed an out-of-the-way route, and so avoided the fanatical sections of the Afghan populace. If the Afghans had meant mischief there was nothing on earth to prevent them massing and marching against the Commission, which encamped some 30 miles from Farah, some 20 miles from Sabzawar, and 17 miles from Herat. The reputedly most fanatical tribes in Afghanistan were grouped around within striking distance of those camps and no serious rumour of any hostile intent on their part ever once reached the Commission camp. To this we must add the fact that for two years now the Commission has sojourned unmolested among all sorts and conditions of inhabitants of Afghanistan, Afghans proper, tribes of Persian origin (Heratis, Kizil bashis, Jamshids, Firuz, Kuhis &c.), Turcomans, Hazaras and Uzbaks, and never once has any ebullition of hostile feeling evinced itself. The obvious deduction from this is that, with the cordial support of the Amir and his high officials, we can secure the faithful adhesion of the conglomerate material of which the population of Afghanistan is composed in exchange for our support and protection. That we must contend with treachery every one knows, but we ought to be able to secure to our side the strongest faction.

Such were some of the results achieved by the march from Quetta to Herat; and the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy both notified to Colonel (now Sir West) Ridgeway their satisfaction at the very successful conclusion to which the march had been conducted. Among the notable features of that march may be specified the admirable discipline and endurance of the soldiers of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 20th Punjab Infantry (almost all Afghans), and the sterling good qualities shown even by the humble Indian camp-follower. Of course they were all picked men, and well taken care of. In the matter of outfit, rations and warm clothing, Government treated them with almost unexampled liberality, and the result was a remarkable absence of sickness and a minimum of casualties. Among 1,500 souls, exposed often to great hardships and vicissitudes of clime and temperature, only four deaths from disease occurred in the first 12 months.

Before I follow further the chronic sequence of events I will dwell on the strategic results of the march of the Commission to Herat. It is well known that India is most easily assailable through Afghanistan by Irnani routes, *viz*: (1) via Herat and Kandahar; and (2) via Mazar-i-Sharif (Balkh is a thing of the past), Kunduz, or some other large town in Badakshan, the passes of the Hindu Kush and Kabul. I am not aware that geographic research has demonstrated the feasibility of an invasion of India over the extremely difficult passes of the mountain range (Hindu Kush) that separates Chitral, Mastuj and Yasin from the Afghan provinces of Badakhshan and Wakhan. As far as we know at present, a Russian army invading India must cross the Hindu Kush at some point further west, be it by the Ulang, Irak or Haji Khak Pass, and thence advance on Kabul, and from Kabul endeavour to reach India either by the Khaibar, Kuram, Tochi, or other pass in that vicinity. This is also borne out by the present state of the Russian bases and lines of communications in Central Asia. But probability seems to point, perhaps, most strongly at the Herat-Kandahar route as the line of a Russian invasion of India. It may be that a force debouching near Peshawar and pressing on to Lahore would strike most directly at the central point of our power in India; but, on the other hand, Herat is the point which Russia can now most rapidly occupy, and from which it can most easily (if it can be done at all under existing circumstances) push onward towards India. The Trans-Caucasian railway connecting Merv and Askabad, as it does, on the one side with the army of the Caucasus, and on the other with that of Turkistan; the road that is said to be now in course of construction from Askabad to Meshed; the large quantity of supplies and transport procurable in the Meshed and Herat districts, all these point to this loudly as the most eligible base for an advance on India. The march of the Boundary Commission from Quetta to the Helmund, through Seistan and thence on to the valley of the Hari-Rud, has been the means of amassing information of the greatest value in relation to an invasion of India from this quarter; and explorations that were subsequently carried northward from the Persian Gulf littoral, towards Seistan should furnish equally valuable results. It will not improbably be found that a Russian advance towards India may be best thwarted by a counter-attack on the Caucasus, or on the Russian communications from the Caspian to Herat, and by threatening the flank of the Russian force advancing *via* Farah on Girishk. To do this effectively a line of railway must be constructed connecting the North-Western State Railway of India, through Beluchistan, Southern Persia and Turkish Arabia, with the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean. The information gained by the Boundary Commission has shown that the construction of such a line of railway to Seistan is perfectly feasible. The difficulties of the Beluch desert are less than those that Russian engineers and Russian railway battalions have overcome in the Turkoman steppes. Furthermore, the labours of the Survey and Intelligence officers with the Boundary Commission have furnished the military authorities in India with data that should enable them to judge what are the weak and what are the strong points of the defence of the North-West frontier.

On the 18th November 1884 Sir Peter Lumsden and his party met the Indian section at Kuhsan. Already rumours were current that foreshadowed the subsequent aggressive policy of Russia. The Commission, a few days later, split up into several parties. Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway marched with the main body to Bala Murghab, and one or two small parties were detached with officers of the Survey and Intelligence. Early in December the report of Alikhanoff's first futile attempt on Panjdeh came in. The attitude of the Afghans and local tribes (Jamashidis, Hazaras, &c.,) was friendly, and also that of the Turkomans (Sariks) of Panjdeh. The jealousy with which the Afghans watched and controlled all intercourse with the subject tribes was the chief obstacle, and with the Turkomans, created no little harm. Still, up to the end of January, all was outwardly quiet: the quiet that forebodes a storm. It broke early in February." The story of the Russian occupation of Zulfikar and Ak-Robat about the 10th of February, and the events that culminated in the action of 30th March, when the defeated Afghans evacuated and the victorious Russians entered Panjdeh, need not be re-narrated. How far Sir Peter Lumsden might have thwarted the Russian plans, by marching the whole British Commission to Panjdeh and remaining there, is a matter of opinion. Such was the original intention; and supplies had actually been laid in at Panjdeh for the Commission by the Afghans when the signs of aggressive projects on the part of the Russians, combined possibly, with certain instruction from the Home Government, appear to have influenced the Commissioner to withdrawal to Gulran such a withdrawal would appear to have been as grave an error as the defensive tactics that led to the disaster at Maiwand. At Maiwand a bold attack might have led to a signal victory, and could certainly not have led to a more crushing defeat than was actually sustained. The presence of the British Commission at Panjdeh would probably have deterred the Russians from attempting to take it by force of arms, because such an act could hardly have failed to provoke war. As it was, the half-hearted policy pursued by the Government and the Commissioner resulted, of course, in a complete failure, which dealt one of the severest blows to British prestige that it has ever sustained in Asia. For the moment there is no doubt the feelings of the Afghans against us were a mixture of anger and contempt, and the Persians made little or no effort to conceal their belief in Russia as the coming Power. Time has since toned down their feelings, but cannot altogether wipe out the memory of facts, many were of opinion when General Zelenoy failed to meet the British Commissioner at the appointed time, and when it became clear that Russia would not abide by the Clarendon-Gortshakoff agreement as the basis of delimitation, the British Commission should have been withdrawn. But England could not thus vacate the *terrain*. The only thing that could have curbed Russian aggression was the despatch of a British force to Herat. Good authority says that it was on the *tapis* in February 1885 and subsequently abandoned: doubtless for cogent reasons, not the least of which would be the opposition of the Amir.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF CRICKET.

A WRITER in the *Daily News* calls attention to the position of umpires in cricket matches. Putting aside the county, M.C.C., and other important matches, in which the umpire commands the respect due to "a conscientious individual with a thorough knowledge of a very intricate game," the umpire is often in a very peculiar and delicate situation. His authority is not always unquestioned, and other considerations than that of unhesitatingly doing his duty have sometimes to be reckoned with.

Thus, in 1879, in a match at Putney between a local club and one from St. John'swood, the umpire for the latter club had occasion to repeatedly "no-ball" one of the Putney bowlers for going over the crease. At last the Putneyite—a powerful young fellow, big enough to make two of the umpire—addressing the latter, said, "How dare you no-ball me? Don't you know I played in the Surrey colts?" "Can't help that," was the reply, "if you will go over I shall call 'em." "Well," rejoined the irate bowler, "if you call 'no-ball' again, I'll punch your head." The umpire did call "no-ball" again, and the Putneyite did punch his head.

The writer gives instances of umpires not daring to be impartial. The following story is told about a match played at Weybridge in 1876 or 1877.

The opposing team represented Weybridge and a London club, and one of the prominent members of that year's Oxford Eleven played for the former. He was caught at the wicket first ball, and, without waiting to hear the umpire's—their own—decision, started to walk away from the wicket. To the intense surprise of every man in the field, and to none more so than the striker, the umpire called "Not out." The fortunate batsman scored fofty-five after that, and Weybridge won by fourteen runs. Over a confidential glass after the match the Weybridge umpire said he "couldn't nohow have afforded to have given he out afore he scored."

In certain circumstances an umpire may risk his livelihood by doing his duty:—

Last summer a club consisting of the employés of a large City firm were playing another firm at Nunhead. The captain of the first team was also son of the managing partner; umpire was an old professional circketer, employed by the firm as time-keeper. He gave the captain out l-b-w, and was discharged from his employment on the following Saturday.

Here is an account of an incident which occurred at the Oval in the course of the year that Jupp kept wicket for Surrey.

The match was Surrey *v.* Gloucestershire, and Mr. W. G. Grace was batting. In playing a ball forward it got up and lodged in his shirt. Mr. Grace and his partner (his cousin, Mr. Gilbert) at once commenced running, and might have kept on until time or exhaustion compelled them to stop, for anything any one could have done to make them. Had the bastman removed the ball himself he would have been out, "handling the ball," as would also his partner had he done so for him. Of course the fieldsmen could not take it, as that would have been "obstructing the striker," although what penalty such offence would entail on the offender would puzzle all the umpires in the world to define. At first the crowd looked on in puzzled silence. There were Grace and Gilbert running, that was clear enough; but why were the Surrey men almost passive, and where, oh where, was the ball? Presently the truth dawned on their minds, and the welkin rang with shrieks of laughter. At last the batsmen stopped, and, in the plaintive words of the *Sportsman* reporter, "Jupp approached W. G. and pathetically implored him to be allowed to remove the ball."

It is possible to be out in more ways than one at once.

In 1882, in a match at Merton, a bastman skied the ball, which was an easy catch for the wicket-keeper. Seeing this, the bastman struck the fieldsman in order to prevent him reaching the ball; then struck the ball again, skying it again, and started to run; the wicket-keeper succeeded in catching the ball, and seeing the striker out of his ground, put down the wicket, whilst a general shout went up of "How's that?" The umpire gave him out, first "Obstructing the field" then "Hit the ball twice," next "Caught," and last "stumped."

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S ELDORADO.

SWITZERLAND is certainly the Eldorado of the schoolmasters. In the district of Saanen, in Canton Bern, there is hardly any political or communal office which is not occupied by a schoolmaster. Out of the three members who represent the district in the great council one is a schoolmaster. An inspector of the poor is a schoolmaster. Two of the local justices are schoolmasters. A town clerk is a schoolmaster. A registrar and deputy registrar are schoolmasters. A public prosecutor is a schoolmaster, and the chief of the fire brigade is a schoolmaster. Whether these gentlemen are all practising their functions as pedagogues along with their other public duties we do not know; but it would seem as if the calling occupied much the same place in Bern as that of a barrister does among us.

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THE "THREE-ACRE" POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Mr. Jesse Collings makes no secret of his intention to support the "three-acre" policy of the Government. I am in a position to state, as a fact that he has furnished the officials of the local Government Board with the data which he has been collecting on the subject for years, and has offered to help in any way he can in the modelling of the bill. Mr. Walter Lang, secretary to the local Government Board, has been entrusted with the preparation of the measure which is nearly ready for the consideration of the Cabinet. It will, I believe, be found to differ materially from the proposals put foward by Mr. Chaplin, and contemplates the acquirement of land by ownership as well as by mere allotment tenure. Of all the members of the Government, Mr. Walter Lang is perhaps best qualified to handle the subject, for during three generations allotments have been a feature of the family estate in North Wilts. That there is plenty of room for a further development of the system in Wilts is proved by the fact that in one part of the County 20,000 acres have gone out of cultivation.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE French Academy of Sciences has recently been much occupied with the development of photography, and M. Chevreul's theory, that in order to obtain the most rapid impression, the plate should be of the *noir absolu*, has received a great deal of attention. At their last meeting M. Marey placed before the Academicians the result of experiments made on plates as recommended by M. Chevreul, by means of which he has obtained a series of photographs, each of which was taken in the two thousandth part of a second by a process, M. Marey explains, which, when fully developed, will only take half the time, or the four thousandth part of a second. It is not surprising that the honourable Academician considers that at present the development of the mechanical part of photography has reached its utmost limits, at which science makes a stand against her votaries, saying, "So far, and no farther."

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Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	500xd.
Cawnpore P Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 1[illegible]	170
Bombay Cotton Press	[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 14	140
Colaba Press Co. ...	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. [illegible]	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	1	140
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1,375
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 6	1,670
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	2[illegible]	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125	..	105
[illegible]	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New [illegible] Press ..	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7[illegible]	600xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1225
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	2[illegible]	580
Volkart Press Co ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	740

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Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuranc Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

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Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	9,315	100	100	Rs. 5	1[illegible]5
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	[illegible]
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 25	655
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld	871	500	all	Rs. 24	[illegible]20
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld	60[illegible]	500	500	..	125
Bombay United	9[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 2	9[illegible] xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld	[illegible],75[illegible]	20[illegible]	2[illegible]	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,00[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 25	725
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & M. Co.	4,0[illegible]	70	70	Rs. 12	68
Connaught Mill	84[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 2[illegible]	595
Coorla Mills	[illegible],30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7[illegible]	615
City of Bombay Shares	59[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	885
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,00[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,0[illegible]		9
Dhun Mills	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 7[illegible]	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	R[illegible]	[illegible]9
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	635
Gordon Mills	2,0[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		920
Hingunghat Mills Ld	7[illegible]	5[illegible]	all	37½ p.s.	65[illegible]
Hydrabad Spinning & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 2	88[illegible]
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. L.	6[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 7	1,370
James Greaves Mills	10[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co	1,34[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	..14-5-[illegible]	40[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30[illegible]	1[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 4[illegible]	1,110
Khandeish	75[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,00[illegible]	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs 3[illegible]	845
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	50[illegible]	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	65[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	675
Manockjee Petit's...	4,050	1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 50	1180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2[illegible]	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning....	600	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	—	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern ...	1,50[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]0	875
Oriental	5,72[illegible]	62[illegible]	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0[illegible]	500	500		85
Queen Spinning.. ...	800	1,00[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs 6[illegible]	880
Ripon..............	641	1,0[illegible]	1,00	Rs. 6[illegible]	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,00		1 270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	67[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 3[illegible]	1,275
Soonderdas	65[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	675
Southern India	1,9[illegible]	50	5[illegible]	Rs. 12	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21[illegible]	25	25		217½
Victoria Mills........	60[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]		490
Western India S. & W Company	1,20[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 30	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. 5 per cent. stock	--	£100	—	--	£100
B. B. & C. I. R Guaranteed 5 per cent...	—	£100	—	—	£100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.c.	[illegible]
Ld.	750	200	150		
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 18	1[illegible]
Bapty Co., Ld.........	72[illegible]	200	165	Rs. 20	1[illegible]
Carton & Co., Ld.	[illegible],00[illegible]	[illegible]0[illegible]	100	10 2-3p.c	{
Do. New issue.	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	60[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills .	60	1,000	1,000	--	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	7 p.c.	1[illegible]7
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,50[illegible]	1,500	225	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	665
Bombay Municipal Bonds		..	..	6 p.c	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	--	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	---	11
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00[illegible]	10[illegible]	10	Rs. 10	88
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..........	5,00[illegible]	10[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00[illegible]	25	25	..	17
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld	[illegible]	10	10	---	...
Kemp & Co. Ld......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	326
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct	94
Mechanics Building Co.	4,0[illegible]	5	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	30[illegible]	10[illegible]	100	9 p.c	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co	1,50[illegible]	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,00[illegible]	200	5[illegible]	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,00[illegible]	20	2[illegible]	8 p. s	55
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,00[illegible]	10[illegible]	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	302½
Port Canning Co ..	8,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,030	100	100	Rs. [illegible]	1[illegible]3
Royal Flour Mills Co. Ld.	2,500	100	100		[illegible]
Soundy & Co., Ld	[illegible]	10	10		[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld ..	12,[illegible]	25	[illegible]		[illegible]
Treacher & Co. Ld	2,0[illegible]	50	50		[illegible]
Thacker & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs.	[illegible]
Western India Flour Mills.................	1,[illegible]	125	100	12	125
M. M. Mody & Co ..	2,0[illegible]	200	200		[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

REUTER'S London Financial telegram of yesterday reports an advance of another 1-16d. in Bar Silver at 46 1-16d., but from private sources we learn that the quotation was really 46 1 16d. to 46½d., and probably there may be other buyers in the market. No quotations are given for Rupee Securities or Sterling Loan; but Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 101⅛, while French Rentes had declined to the same extent at 109½ ex. coupon. £30,000 of Silver and £40,000 of Gold had been shipped to Bombay, and £10,000 of the former metal to Calcutta; but unless our Exchange makes a further upward movement, India cannot now afford to buy.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday show a rather less favourable state of things than at the close of the previous week. The total Bullion had decreased by £200,000, and the Bank's Reserve had become reduced to 39 per cent. of its Liabilities, or say 2 per cent. worse than the state shown by the last Returns. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills, and that on Indian Six Months' Sight Paper is reported to have advanced ½ per cent., and now stands at 3½ per cent. for both.

THE Liverpool telegram did not come to hand until about 2.30 p. m., but native dealers seemed to have anticipated the intelligence which it conveyed, for at 10 a. m. they spoke of the market being steady, sales 12,000 bales, which turned out to be correct. Mid-Uplands on the spot were unchanged yesterday, and the only change in Surats was a decline of 1-16d. in Good Hingunghat at 4 9-16d. per lb. Futures were quiet, and we note a decline of 1-32d. for Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan.; Jan.-Feb. were 3-64d. down compared with the last quotation for this position some days ago; Feb-March were 1-32d. lower, while March-April were unchanged.

Spot Mid-Uplands in New York were 1-16th down yesterday at 9⅜; but Futures for March had advanced one point at 9·17. The Receipts at the Ports were 41,000 bales, against say 40,500 bales for the corresponding day last year, and 46,000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—Our market has been rather firmer to-day, native dealers asking one Rupee more than yesterday's prices, and very little business has transpired. Natives are buyers of Bengals at Rs. 151 for "Good," and Rs. 157 for "Fully Good," January delivery; we also hear of native buyers of Good Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 206 per candy. Shippers, however, do not seem inclined to raise their limits, and the only sale to European houses reported is of Fully Good Bengals, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue neglected and nominally unchanged in value; but shippers are unable to work at the sterling prices given by our present Exchange. There has been a fair enquiry for *White Gingelly*, but no business has resulted.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for the last two days were as follows:—

Cotton	2,185	bales.
Wheat	32,871	cwts.
Linseed	7,408	"
Rapeseed	1,757	"
Gingelly Seed	8,596	"
Groundnuts	437	"

FREIGHTS are very dull, and a steamer offering to fix under Open Charter at 17s. per ton met with no takers.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet, but rates have recovered the fall of yesterday. Banks have not shown any disposition to buy from their neighbours to-day, nor has there been any demand for Bank Bills from the general markets. We therefore close with a rather firmer tone, but as regards the future: the feeling of uncertainty is as prevalent as ever. There have hardly been any Mercantile Bills offering to-day, either for Ready or Forward delivery, and it is not easy to say why we closed yesterday with a very weak market, and are now 1-32d. or 1-16d. higher. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅞d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·88½ to ⅝.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and Four per cent. closes unchanged, at 97 11-16. There has at length been some little movement in Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper which has declined an eighth, say to 102⅝.

SHARES.—The market has been rather tame to-day, but "bears" of Mill shares have again had their way to some extent, and we have to note a decline of Rs. 5, each in Coorla, City of Bombay, James Greaves, and Queen, at Rs. 595, Rs. 885, Rs. 600, and Rs. 880, respectively. Maneckjee Petit have declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,180; and Alliance are Re. 1 down, at Rs. 665. Bombay-Burma Third Issue are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 665. Bank of Bombay shares have been firmer to-day, but Rs. 723¾ has been the highest rate obtainable.

(For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 3.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COX—November 5, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Arthur Frederick Cox, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

RICHARDSON—November 1, at Belgaum, the wife of George R. Richardson, S. M. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SUNTOOK—November 5, at 1 p.m., Suntookji Sorabji Suntook, Horsedealer. Deeply regretted. The funeral ceremony will take place at 7 a.m. to-day at his residence, Dhobi Talao, Trinity Church Street.

WEIR—November 2, at the Agra Bank, Kurrachee, Mary, the dearly loved younger daughter of Robert and Jane Weir, aged 1 year 3 months and 14 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYCE—October 21, at Shillong, the wife of Major G. H. C. Dyce, of a son.

SINCLAIR—October 31, at Benares, the wife of W. B. Sinclair, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works, of a daughter.

WILTON—November 2, at Bellevue, Darjeeling, the wife of Alec Wilton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LE PATOUREL—October 28, at 67, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Jannette Murray Baugh, eldest daughter of J. P. B. Le Patourel, late Branch Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service.

MITCHELL—October 30, at Barrackpur, Kate the beloved wife of J. M. Mitchell, of Calcutta and Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

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Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the Private Secretary, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 7 a.m. on THURSDAY, 11th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 3rd Nov 1886.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

WE are sorry to learn that the report to which an up-country paper lately gave currency that the Nagpur-Bengal Railway was about to be taken in hand is much too good news to be true. Not even Lord Kimberley's departure from the India Office has sufficed to bring the project nearer accomplishment than it has been ever since a clique in the Secretary of State's Council began to offer an inveterate obstruction to it. Lord Cross, who is usually an independent if not always a strong administrator, has not succeeded in overcoming it, more, we suspect, because he has not tried than because having tried he has found that the obstinacy of the metre gauge clique cannot be overcome by the rightful exercise of the Secretary of State's authority over a presumptuous faction in his own Council. The whole question stands where it did, though there has been just as much variation in the mode of opposition as will free the opponents of the project from the charge of inert stubbornness. The latest device for putting a spoke in the wheel of the Government of India is to advocate that the scheme should be cut down to one for a line from the terminus of the Nagpur-Chattisgarh railway to Bilaspur; in other words, to reduce the project to about a fifth of it original proportions. In addition to this—and here the real purpose of the device reveals itself—it has been proposed that the new section shall be laid on the metre gauge, its conversion into broad gauge being reserved for the time when it may make good earnings, and when it may be deemed advisable to complete the line on its original dimensions. If there is any serious purpose whatever in this proposal it is that a plausible argument may be provided hereafter for laying down the whole line on the narrow gauge. In this manner is the battle of the gauges continued at the India Office, long after it has been fought out before the Government of India and before Parliamentary Committees. There is no need to ask if this is a straightforward proceeding on the part of those who resort to it. People will not think the better of it because it is undertaken on the pretence that in the present state of exchange so large an expenditure as that which is scheduled cannot be embarked upon without detriment to our financial position. Such, indeed, is the excuse which the obstructives have put forward, with small regard for its relevancy, or for any other consideration apparently than how best to restore the credit of their own discarded notions concerning gauge. The marvel is that the attachment of one or two retired servants of the Government of India to the narrow gauge should be so powerful for mischief. Greater marvel still is it that the judgment of the Government of India, the advice of a select committee of the House of Commons, and the undivided voice of the commercial public in this country should be set at naught by the obstinacy of a clique not too large to find accommodation in a hansom cab. Lord Cross is new to his work at the India Office, but there is enough in his antecedents at the Home Office to warrant the belief that he cannot long look with indifference upon this stubborn defiance of the highest and the best informed judgment that is available. The greater Chambers of Commerce of India have urged the early prosecution of the project as one eminently conducive to the prosperity of the country. The Government have recommended it even more earnestly as a scheme which will bring every district in India that is liable to famine in direct communication with "the land of threshing floors"—the most productive grain growing region in India. Capitalists have stood at the door of the India Office until they are weary, offering to raise the money on terms which to men of business at least as shrewd as those who conduct the financial operations of the office seem safe and advantageous to the Government. Lord Randolph Churchill, despairing of being able to break down the solid wall of obstruction in the House of Commons, is casting about him for a battering ram wherewith to make an open way for legislation. Where is the battering ram which will serve for the solid wall of India Office stubbornness?

IT is very much to be regretted that the Government scheme for a technical school in Bombay has met at the hands of the Town Council with what at first sight looks very much like a rejection *sans phrases*. The Council, with a letter before them from Dr. Cooke, who has been entrusted with the organization of the school, asking for a grant of five thousand rupees a year, and with a recommendation from the Acting Municipal Commissioner that it be acceded to, "did not see their way at present"—such are the terms of the resolution—to contribute to the funds of the proposed institution. The resolution was arrived at by a compromise between members who are absolutely opposed to Municipal co-operation in the enterprise, and members who, while as decidedly in its favour, desired to know more about the general scope and proportions of the scheme than had been laid before them in Dr. Cooke's letter. A proposal for the absolute rejection of the application was softened down by the insertion of the words "at present," and so there was avoided a division which would have revealed how far the Council was in agreement with Mr. Mandlik's proposition for setting aside the application altogether. The Council, under the Rao Sahib's guidance, endeavoured to seem consistent in their economy. The Municipal Commissioner had in his Budget statement laid down certain general cautions against the tendency to add to the recurring charges upon the Municipal revenue, and some members of the Council had evidently drawn from Mr. Ollivant's general considerations guidance as to particular projects of expenditure. Thus, when the claims of a proposed Eye and Ear Hospital were brought before them the Council "did not see their way" to comply with the Government recommendation on the subject, just as a little later they "did not see their way" to make a grant for the Technical School. Mr. Mandlik seemed to see a forest of hands reaching forward to the Municipal purse, and this led him to advise his colleagues to be just before being generous. They decided against generosity; we hope they have not decided against justice, just as we hope that in their final judgment upon the application to take their share in supporting the Technical School they will not decide against public policy. We prefer to regard the resolution arrived at upon this question on Wednesday as being nothing more unfavourable to it than a request for further information. But it will be well to recognize that if it represents the views of members who want to hear more about it, it represents the views also of those who want to hear no more and who would be quite satisfied if a decision on the subject were deferred until the Greek Kalends. There would be grave reason for regret if this latter disposition were ultimately to prevail in the Corporation. The Government, in their recent resolution on the subject, were careful not to lay down their scheme upon extravagant lines The one charge against them has been—though we have shown that the allegation was not warranted—that it was too modest to be worth entering upon. If they have erred at all, they have, in the belief of many of their critics, erred not by proposing too much but by proposing too little. If the Municipality of Bombay refuse to take their part in carrying out that little, the consequences will be very discouraging to the prospects of the scheme as a whole. It is, for instance, an essential feature of the Government scheme that Municipalities and Local Boards are looked to to help in maintaining such special industrial schools as may conduce to the improvement of the peculiar handicrafts and industries of their respective districts. But the Mofussil looks in this, as in many other matters, to the pattern set it by the Presidency capital. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat or Poona might be directly benefitted, and in no small degree, by the establishment of special schools aiming, as the Government resolution says, at "the improvement of the manipulative skill already existing by holding up for imitation and by encouraging a higher style of finish." Now it goes without saying that in projects of this kind the action of the Corporation of Bombay will represent the high water mark of Municipal enterprise. The Mofussil municipalities may do much less than Bombay; it is highly improbable that they will do more, and if Bombay should be influenced by such considerations of narrow and shortsighted economy as we fear were in the minds of some members of the Town Council this week, there would be little likelihood that other Municipalities would do better. We are as a city set upon a hill, and we must not shrink, through hesitation to pay for the oil, from letting our light shine for the enlightenment of our neighbours. Bombay would besides act very much to its detriment if through the unwise economy of its Municipality it were to obstruct the development of the scheme in which Lord Reay's Government has invited it to co-operate. Unless the project is altogether illusory it will contribute in no small degree to the industrial development of the city and to the greater efficiency of its artizan classes. The Corporation doubtless pride themselves upon taking a businesslike view of things, but they cannot pretend to be more businesslike than the managers of the great railway systems which have their head-quarters in the city; and we should have thought that they would have found powerful reasons for acquiescing in the proposal of the Government in the fact that the agents of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways had already shown great readiness to assist in every way. The two railway companies have promised to help it not only by contributing an annual sum towards the Technical School which it is proposed to establish at Parel, but by allowing some of the time spent there by their apprentices to be reckoned in the working day. It is understood that the disinclination of the Town Council to deal at once with the proposal arose in great part from the paucity of the details which accompanied it. Dr. Cooke's letter contained an admirable *resumé* of the general considerations which should recommend the promotion of technical education to the community, but it was, perhaps, open to the objection that the Town Council needed less information about Technical Education in general than about the particular mode in which it is proposed to be introduced in Bombay, and the ways and means by which the new school will be maintained. If they are deterred from participating in the venture by the absence of specific information concerning it, we suppose that Dr. Cooke will find it an easy matter to remove the difficulty from their way. Some members, we believe, were embarrassed by the want of information as to the amount which the railway companies are disposed to contribute towards the expenses of the proposed Parel school. Here, too, we imagine, there is no occasion for reticence, though it would be just as reasonable for the railway companies to decline to name their contributions until the Corporation had named theirs. On the next occasion on which the subject comes before them the Council will doubtless be supplied with all reasonable aids to the formation of a right judgment in regard to it, and it may be hoped that they will arrive at a conclusion more definite and, if we may say so, more worthy of the representatives of a prosperous and progressive community.

MR. BLANDFORD'S report on the administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1885-86, which has just seen the light, is a more interesting production than official compilations of the kind usually are. It deals in a comprehensive manner with the subject of Indian Meteorology in its various phases, it being not merely a dry record of departmental routine, but a medium for the exposition of Mr. Blandford's ideas and theories on such debateable points as the connection between the Himalayan snowfall and the South-West monsoon and the influence of forests on climate. Mr. Blandford's theory that the monsoon rains are dependent on the Himalayan snowfall and the general character of the winds and pressure distribution in the period immediately antecedent to the rainy season has not yet received general acceptance. Facts ascertained by systematic observation during the past three years, however, have supplied him with strong reasons for the faith that is in him. In 1885, the year with which the present report principally deals, the indications on which Mr. Blandford based his forecast of the monsoon were of a more pronounced character than in the previous two years, and the prediction which they seemed to justify, namely, that the influx of the monsoon rains on the west coast and in Southern and Western India generally, would be retarded, was, Mr. Blandford explains, so amply borne out by the subsequent history of the season, that his confidence in the general validity of his method of estimating the prospects of the monsoon rains has been very much strengthened. His theory of the dependence of the monsoon rains on the snowfall in the Himalayan ranges is still in its infancy, but a few more forecasts as lucky as that of 1885 will go a long way towards convincing those who distrust Mr. Blandford's theory that the phenomena on which he bases his assumptions are not mere accidental coincidences, but are subject to definite laws of which meteorological science, however, is still in a great measure ignorant. As regards the influence of forests on climate—another subject that is discussed in this interesting report—the observations, so far as they have been taken, indicate a slightly but appreciably higher rainfall with the forest than without. Although at present the evidence is far from conclusive, Mr. Blandford declares that he would by no means be surprised if further experience, under more rigorous conditions, shows that the existence of forest increases the rainfall.

It is understood that, in the course of this month, the Lisbon Government will submit to His Holiness the Pope the names of the Portuguese Bishops for the three dioceses in British India which, under the new Corcordat, are to be suffragan to the Archdiocese of Goa, and that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in India will be completely established and in full operation by the 1st January 1887.

THE Hon. Kazi Shabudin has been asked by the Government of India to take a seat on the Civil Service Commission. Amongst the names submitted by the Government of Bombay is that of Mr. K. Nulkar, of Poona.

THE DIVINE COMEDY.

Soleva Roma, che buon il mondo feo,
Due Soli avere, che l'una e l'altra strada
Facen vedere, e del mondo e di Deo.

Purg. XVI.

Dante, thy verse as might a magic sphere
Reflects the order sacred to thy mind,
The Roman Cæsar, lord of human kind,
Who curbs the race and guards it with his spear,
And by his side, on earth his only peer,
With eyes which travel beyond mortal ken,
Peter the shepherd of the souls of men,
Who rules the ghostly world of faith and fear.

And if these things have vanished as a dream,
Or shadows of themselves here linger still,
Yet she whose voice and smile dissolved the bars
Of sense stands yet by the dividing stream,
And mounts up singing to the Sovereign Will
Which moves the sun in heaven and all the stars.

1885. W. W.

AN ITALIAN SAVANTS' TOUR IN INDIA.—*VII.*

THE EUROPEAN CITY AND THE NATIVE CITY—IN THE STREETS OF BOMBAY—A HINDU SHOP—PAN-SUPARI—A STREET SINGER—AN IMPROVISATOR—THE FESTIVAL OF GANESH—THE MOHURRUM—THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

IN all the chief cities of India the European quarter is so distinctly separated from the native that if the vegetation did not bear an exotic and southern character the traveller might think that instead of being in Asia he had been transported to some grassy plain in England, the bungalow having replaced the cottage, and the turf, where polo, cricket and lawn-tennis are played, the Protestant churches built in Gothic style, the public buildings in which the Anglo-Saxon architecture predominates, as well as the fair daughters of Albion, who with a light yet firm hand drive their equipages, having transported into the midst of an Indian Nature the illusion that one is surrounded by the people and the manners of England. A Parsee with his tall hat who walks by, a half-naked coolie carrying his burden, an Indo-Portuguese ayah bearing in her arms a blond baby, do not destroy the first impression. The English in India live to themselves, for themselves, and in their own way, mixing as little as possible with the native life. In the Government offices, in the courts, in the banks, in the large shops, there are Hindu or Parsee clerks, assistants, managers, but the presence of these native elements does not alter the decidedly British aspect of the scene. In the quarters of the city inhabited by natives, though many of them bear our Aryan type and almost our colour, it is rare to meet an Englishman. It must not be forgotten that in Bombay, with a population of nearly eight hundred thousand, the Europeans scarcely exceed ten thousand; amongst these there are several military and civil employés, who have no absolute need to frequent the native town. The majority of the population consists of Hindus, who exceed half a million. Next come the Mahomedans, who number nearly 160,000; then the Parsees with 50,000; then more than thirty thousand Indo-Portuguese, and lastly about three thousand Jews. With such elements it is easy to understand that if they wished it the natives might, if numbers alone could determine it, get the better of their foreign masters. But, since the English Government leaves the most ample liberty to its subjects, and permits them to live as they please, the Indians, though they sometimes murmur a little against taxation, find that the British dominion sits lightly upon them, and they leave their masters to enjoy its luxury and its grandeurs. Except on his way to business or to make a call a European rarely passes through the native town. Whether through distaste or through fear or through disdain or indifference, the Englishman carefully avoids the indigenous crowd; consequently the foreign visitor who goes through this part of the city, though it is only a few hundred yards from the European quarter, finds himself in an atmosphere essentially Asiatic, and which has preserved intact its traditional manners. In the bazaars—and each quarter is a bazaar—the streets are generally large and well laid out, so that there is plenty of light and air. The English Government deserves credit for the way in which it regulates the traffic of so large a city as Bombay. Still the rays of an implacable sun shoot forth with all their power in these streets, so that to go through Kalbadevi, Mombadevi, Byculla, the Bhendi Bazaar, Grant Road, and the Mussulman quarter in the middle of the day is an almost heroic enterprise. Yet it is at this time and in the morning that business is in full swing. In the evening the shops are lighted up; but it is rather to cast up the accounts of the day than to open new ones. At sunset men and women return from their labours; the family gathers together, assembling in the little shop which seems scarcely able to contain them all. Just as in the faubourgs of Naples, at the back of the shop you often see beds on which young and old lie resting until the books are made up, the shop is shut, and the family sups before sleeping. On the ground floor, or the two storeys above—the Bombay native houses have generally one or two upper storeys—the well-to-do people of the quarter live. In these rooms you can from the street see suspended to the ceiling large lamps with a red or white covering which is removed on fête days, when they are lighted, and as the windows and the balconies are open the effect of the illuminations is quite fantastic. At the windows and in the balconies are groups of women who, without being observed, stand there awaiting the return of their husbands and watching all that goes on in the street. The Hindus move along quietly enough, without looking around them, and with no eye for adventures, for they have a deep respect for domestic ties. The women therefore have no indiscretion to fear on the part of their countrymen; but they soon retreat when they see that a too inquisitive European is gazing at them. Doubtless there are numbers of Hindus with nothing to do; but they seldom stroll through the streets in search of a gallant adventure. The Hindu, in fact, more often receives homage from women than renders it to them. He takes what comes to him, and when he seeks his prey he does so somewhat after the fashion of the spider, stretching his net quietly and without much fuss. The European, on the other hand, is much more audacious and enterprising; consequently, as soon as a European approaches, an Indian woman feels, or pretends to feel, uneasy and afraid.

The great vegetable, flower, and bird market—the monumental work of the ingenious Mr. Crawford—which is situated on the confines of the white town, was built essentially for the advantage of the Europeans. The natives, at all events, make very little use of it. The dealers are Hindus, but the buyers are Europeans or their servants. The markets are spacious and well lighted, and they are kept in admirable order. Their general appearance is stately and picturesque, and a botanist might learn there more about the flowers and plants of India in a day than all his books would tell him in a year. Whoever has visited *Les Halles* of Paris can form, even at a distance, some idea of what Crawford Market is like. But strange surprises await the visitor to the markets in the native town, if only he can bear the heat, and the stench of the detestable oils and the burning of cowdung, as well as of the unguents with which the Hindus daub their hair and their skin.

In a solitary ramble one morning in Kalbadevi, I stopped before a little shop where they sell articles in German-silver connected with the Brahmanic worship. The shopkeeper is a Hindu named Shivlal Poorazram (in Sanskrit Civâlâla Paracurâma); his eldest son is a Brahmin named Damodar Harishankar. Neither of them knows Sanskrit; but when they saw that I spoke by their Sanskrit names of several of the sacred objects which they showed me, they were greatly astonished and made me go in and sit down, asking me who I was, where I had come from, and why I had come to India. When I told them they showed the liveliest sympathy, and of their own accord they gave me what I asked for at a lower price than they had first asked. "A pilgrim of science," they said, "with a love for India, and coming from a distance, ought not to be despoiled by an Indian." Thus I have profited from this good-will which enables me to buy what I want at reasonable Indian prices, and not the prices usually demanded from strangers. In fact, the eleven rupees originally demanded come almost by enchantment, through the good-will of the excellent Shivlal Poorazram, to only eight rupees. I asked him to write to me in *Devnagri* characters the names of each object. Two writers came forward, the one young and the other old. The young one began, but instead of the *Devnagri* character, he used Gujarati. Then the old one, who was a Brahmin, set to work. He made several mistakes, and when I corrected him, he smiled in astonishment, and all in the shop were surprised. Shivlal's wife and his little girl Nani then came forward to complete the tableau; while outside, at the shop-door, a crowd of students assembled. One of the students knew Sanskrit, and now and again he whispered to the embarrassed old Brahmin the word that he ought to write. It was an amusing scene. I put a rupee in the hands of the old man. Shivlal was touched; and when I prepared to leave he begged me to enter his room, where he promised to show me something which, he was sure, would give me very great pleasure. I was pleased enough to be able to enter the house of a Hindu, in virtue merely of the natural sympathy which had been awakened between an Italian and an Hindu. There was something almost solemn in the atmosphere when, at the right moment, Shivlal, whose eyes sparkled with impatience, took out a key and gravely, almost religiously, approached a little organ with marionettes. He set the instrument at work, the marionettes danced, and the organ played one after the other as from a comic opera. Shivlal triumphed, and when I exclaimed, "Paris work, Paris work," his happiness was complete, and he asked with his eyes moistened by excessive joy, what I thought of this treasure. I replied, "You have there a pleasure worthy of a king. I never expected to see such a marvel here." Another day, I stopped before the shop of a *pan-supari* seller. He was very busy; his shop being constantly, frequented by the people of the street. The betel leaves were neatly arranged, and from time to time he sprinkled them with water. I was served in my turn; and the dealer, in presenting me with my betel, smiled with evident satisfaction at the preference I had given his shop. On the betel leaf he spread a little lime; in the leaf thus prepared, he wrapped up little pieces of areca, clove, canella, and cardamom. The leaf thus prepared ought to be crunched; but the first taste is not exactly agreeable; for spices superabound, and the hard portion of the drugs, which are not eatable, and which are expectorated, after having been turned in the mouth a little time, prevents an easy mastication. But after a time the betel leaves on the palate a taste which is by no means unpleasant, and permeates the stomach with a certain tonic warmth, which helps digestion, accelerates the circulation of the blood, and contributes, it is said, to good humour. Some doctors attribute to *pan-supari* certain aphrodisiac virtues; but these are the natural consequence of good digestion, and therefore the effect of an effect.

While I was sauntering through the native town, a street singer appeared; a crowd surrounded him, and he began to sing in the Hindi dialect. The song was vulgar and obscene, and the crowd laughed. I was sorry to notice a number of young people, who evidently understood it only too well. No one seemed offended. The English police never show themselves in the native town, where the Indians seem to have the most perfect liberty to say, to do, and to print what they please. The English Government, it is true, appoints people to translate what is printed, especially what is printed against it, in the native Press. But no prosecution ever follows the supervision that is exercised. Liberty of movement, of speech, of assembly, and of the press, seem, with the exception of duties created by the exigencies of the tax-gatherer, to be applied in India in the largest and the most absolute manner. I read only in the Indian journals that, now and again, they seize obscene photographs, drawings and books, and that the dealers in this ignoble contraband are made to pay heavy fines.

But I once had the good fortune to hear the true improvisator poet at an interesting native assembly presided over by Sir W. Wedderburn, at that time a judge of the High Court, now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Sir William Wedderburn is, perhaps, the most popular English man in the presidency. The natives know that they have in him a true friend, always ready to take their part, to defend their interests, and to occupy himself with their welfare. I have been told that nearly all the English judges enjoy the esteem of the natives, and there is a good reason for this, because they are in a more favorable position than any other functionaries to enter into the intimate life of the people of India, to appreciate their good qualities, and to understand their acquirements. Passing, as they do, a great part of the day in Court, they are able closely to watch the development of the daily drama of Indian life, and with that sense of justice and equity which distinguishes the English nation, except when blinded by an excess of pride, they administer justice in such a manner as to persuade the natives that if one of their own people were their judge he could not do more or better for the protection of their rights.

The meeting of which I have spoken was held on the afternoon of the 15th October in the *Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha*. The invitations had been given by two Hindu notabilities, Lakshmidas Khimji and Nagiudas Jamnadas. The improvisator, whom we had been invited to admire, is a blind pundit from Gujarat named Gatulalji. He is only thirty-six years old, but he has a very bright intelligence, and his memory is prodigious.

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd September, the Hindus celebrated the closing festivals in honour of the plebian god Ganesh. This son of Shiva and Parvati, with the head of an elephant, and who is represented crushing a mouse, is venerated by cultivated people as the god of eloquence and poetry. We shall see him presently in his quality of Lord of Numbers, as venerated by merchants at the *Devalee* festival. Meantime I was struck at Bombay by the strange character which the popular imagination attributes to this grotesque deity. It may be said that he has a double aspect—an aspect divine and diabolic—and that like the Janus *bifrons* of the Latins, he is charged with shutting and opening the gates of the year. Let him be favourable, and he will grant immense privileges to his adorers. Irritate him, and he carries ruin amongst the families of the impious who have offended or neglected him. Ganesh is fêted at the end of the rainy season; for this reason, perhaps, his image is dipped in the sea, in the river, or, in a tank. The elephant ridden by Indra, the god of rain, has to lend his head to the humbler more plebian god Ganesh, who sacrifices himself and disappears in the water when the tropical rains cease. During three successive evenings I followed with the greatest curiosity crowds who carried in procession an infinite number of idols of the god Ganesh. Each little quarter of the town, each family with its adherents, each little street corner I may almost say, organises a procession of its own; the poorest may be seen carrying on a simple plank their little idol of plaster, or of papier-mache, crowned with flowers, and with little wax candles lighted before it. Others carry it in a little temple borne upon the shoulders of porters, or drawn by oxen. A crowd, more or less numerous, accompanies the idol, clapping hands and raising cries of joy, while a little orchestra generally precedes the idol, tumultuously beating a kind of drum called the *meidunga*. The people seemed possessed with a kind of frenzy and they caressed the idol with childlike tenderness. Amongst the cries of joy which were raised, I frequently heard the name of Tookaram, who I was told was a great Marathi poet who had lived two centuries ago. I asked, however, if it might not be that Tookaram was only another name of the god, and I was told that this might be so. I have since found by experience that the Hindus who are not strong in the truth regarding their mythology, will readily second by an affirmative response, any question which we may put to them on the subject of their idols. I entered one of the rings in which the people were dancing around Ganesh, and asked why they honoured him so much. I was told "because he brings us prosperity and abundance." I asked if one of those idols was for sale; and the answer was given with horror, "No; and if any one dared to sell it, he would die on the spot." After the idol had been thrown in the water I asked if any one would fish it out for me. Again, I was told no, and that whoever dared to fetch it out would be dead within the year. I thought, while witnessing the religious dance in honour of Gunesh which followed the plunging of the idols into the sea, what a prodigious effect might be produced in our theatres by a similar spectacle in one of those fantastic ballets founded upon an Oriental subject, in which an attempt is made to realize the true colour of the East, yet in which the result is so often mere platitude. In passing through the crowd upon the shore, I was struck by the calm of four or five pious persons who stood absorbed (with their eyes turned towards the setting sun) in their customary evening prayer. One of them especially astonished me by his immobility. Nothing distracted him; neither noise, nor colour, nor the movements of and jostling of the crowd. He looked only for his god, and gazing on the distant sea, he prayed with a profound intensity. I do not know what was passing in the mind of this believer; but I have never in my life seen one so profoundly absorbed in prayer. Near to the Hindu, a Parsi was praying: for it is not rare in India, and especially at Bombay, to see Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans praying at the same spot and at the same time. Drawn together for centuries after the first horrors of invasion and persecution the different religions of India have ended by tolerating each other and living in accord.

The Bombay Mussalmans occupy a quarter almost entirely to themselves, and are no longer an aggressive section of the community. Their mosques are neither numerous nor important, and are in a very neglected condition. Their religious exercises must mainly be carried on in private. At any rate, they do not show themselves by processions in the streets. Oddly enough, the Hindus, instead of opposing, almost, participate in Mussalman festivals by contributing to the cost of making them solemn and picturesque. Before leaving Bombay, I had the opportunity of witnessing the great Mohurram procession, and I was astonished to see the crowds of Hindu spectators of this great religious and theatrical pomp of the Mahomedans. All the people who follow the *taboots* and *panjahs* are in a state of excitement which resembles drunkenness. A trifle is sufficient to put them in good humour; a trifle will enrage them. The effect is infernal, and must excite the most phlegmatic of the spectators. The swaying of the crowd which presses around the procession, the howling of street hawkers, the windows, the balconies, the terraces, the roofs, filled with spectators, the glaring and variegated colours, the deafening orchestras, the vertigo dances around the *taboots* or on the cars, the sword combats, the mosques, cries of joy and lamentation, all these fill the air with sounds and colours so strange and so bewildering that you quit this pandemonium almost beside yourself. But, as in our carnival, so in the Mohurrum, a certain satyr-like liberty is left to the Mussalmans. The English Government see an advantage in this, in getting at the real sentiments of the Indian people; for, in the often fanatical enthusiasm of their festivals, they reveal their most profound and deeply-hidden feelings. The hatred of the Mahomedans, like that of the Brahmins, is a little latent, but it is so much the more dangerous that it is implacable and insidious.

Still, for the moment, the English of Bombay may sleep in peace, for the crowd of Indians of all races and all sects are absorbed in trade. So long as their commerce prospers, so long as the city, unhappily, a little too eager in its money-making, is spared the disaster of bankruptcy, so long as the people continue to work without complaint for the most meagre pay, so long as the phantom of the social question does not raise its head in India (and the system of castes, alone, can still keep back this danger), all this crowd which moves without disturbance and without agitation, need alarm no one. But prudent legislators will do well to foresee and to prepare against a possible social change. The destruction of the Brahmin caste would carry in its downfall the Government which had caused it. The Indians by their caste system have the means of preventing a social revolution, against which no European agency would be of any efficacy.

The port of Bombay has entered upon the inheritance of the ancient commerce of Barygaza (Broach), Cambay, Diu, Thana, Damaun and Surat, and it is now the great key of almost all the trade of the Deccan, properly speaking of Gujarat and of Central India. The development of the network of railways in Kathiawad, which will soon join the port of Karachi with the two lines of of Rajputana and Gujarat, will no doubt take away from Bombay part of its present trade. But Bombay can soon compensate itself by energetically prosecuting railway enterprise in the Deccan, which would bring the agricultural region of Orissa in direct connection with the great western port of India. What the trade of Bombay would lose on one side, it would easily gain on the other. The continuation of the Nizam's system of railways seems especially destined to increase the commercial power of Bombay. It may not be out of place to indicate here the principal products imported into India. Naturally the first place is reserved to Great Britain, which last year sent an increasing number of goods of the following classes:—Small articles sent by post, chemical products, coal, knives, metals, liquor, materials used in railway construction, books and stationery, woollen fabrics, gold and silver. There was a diminution in the imports of cotton piece-goods, dyes, glass, machinery, pictures. The principal increase was in railway material and silver. The greatest diminution was in cotton piece-goods and machinery. After England, Austria is the European country which derives most profits from its exports to India. The activity displayed by the port of Trieste and by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company, the facilities offered for shipments, and the spirit of emulation awakened amongst traders by the Government, have led to this result. The principal goods imported from Austria are cotton piece-goods, clothes, knives, copper, paper of cheap quality, and our own industrial products, such as imitation pearls, beads and Venetian stones. The trade of Belgium with India four years ago was only nominal. It began with the supply of railway materials for the South Mahratta lines. After this Belgium sent candles, glass, and iron. French trade with Bombay is decreasing, the principal imports being apparel, clocks, saffron, brandy, wine and silk. Germany, in comparison with Austria, has an Indian trade of very small importance. The only German product which is in any demand is woollen piece-goods. But the demand even for these is declining. Italy imported in the year 1884-5, only half as much as in the preceding year. The only imports which keep up are liqueurs, imitation pearls, Venetian stones and silk. On the other hand, there has been a great development of Indian exports to Italy; but it is too soon yet to say whether Italy has to rejoice at this or to regret it. Wheat, cotton, oil, seeds, hides, have all been exported to Italy in considerable quantities. The wheat trade in particular is likely to modify our agricultural system, for in some of the Italian districts, on account of a sort of panic, wheat cultivation is almost entirely being neglected. Wine growing, olive cultivation and pasture, have driven wheat from a large area of the soil of Italy. It is very much to be desired that our wines, with their excellent hygienic qualities, should make way in abundance in India. But in order to introduce them on a proper scale, we must energetically combat the monopoly of the trade in wines which is kept up to the great injury of producers and consumers by certain central houses in Bombay. The only real remedy for this will be to establish direct relations with the consumers, impressing them with the incontestable superiority and the reasonable price of Italian wines. Our Minister of Agriculture and Commerce would do a wise thing if he established a great *entrepôt* of Italian wines in Bombay, taking care that all the great Italian houses were impartially represented, and the same quality, the same measure, and the same price were assured, and recommending the *entrepôt* officially to the English authority in the interest of public hygiene and economy. It is a substantial advantage to Italy to be able to count upon the assistance of the English Government, and the more so as our products in no way enter into competition with those of England. It should be our policy, therefore, to profit by these exceptional conditions, so as to develope our trade with India on a much larger scale and to take the first place after the trade of England herself.

From all this it will be seen how great is the commercial importance of Bombay, and how useful it is for us; that our own steamers frequent that port. There is no question of taking away anything from the first comers, we simply want to place our goods on the Indian market. One word of prudent advice will not be superfluous. Let us introduce our products in India; but let us leave to the Indians themselves to distribute them. This is their right, and it will be to our interest. In leaving to the Parsees, the Banias, and the Mussalmans of India their legitimate profits, we shall the better guarantee the regularity and the solidity of our Indian trade.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WARLIKE FEELING IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations assembled to-day. Warlike speeches were made by the Presidents on the occasion, in which they urged the upholding of Austrian interests in the Balkan Peninsula at any sacrifice.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Socialists have abandoned their intended procession on Lord Mayor's Day, and have summoned a meeting to take place in Trafalgar Square on the afternoon of the 9th.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

PHILIPOPOLIS, Nov. 4.

A state of siege has been proclaimed here, owing to the depredations of brigands in the vicinity.

THE RETURN OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

INVESTITURE OF SIR W. RIDGEWAY BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

This afternoon the ceremony of investing Sir West Ridgeway with the Order of the Star of India took place in Government House. The ceremony over, the Viceroy, addressing those present, said :—

"Great as has been my pleasure in conferring upon Sir West Ridgeway, the distinguished chief of the Boundary Commission, honours which have been so justly awarded him by the gracious favour of the Queen, I feel that my satisfaction would not be complete unless I took this opportunity of welcoming back to India those other officers who have returned with him to Lahore, and who have so ably seconded his endeavours in carrying out the difficult and arduous duties imposed upon him. There are indeed few tasks more ungrateful or more exposed to mortification than that of delimiting a frontier in the interests of an ally. In a matter of this kind there are always disputable points almost impossible to settle without exciting a certain amount of discontent in the minds of those in whose behalf we are mediating, for it is difficult to make them understand that there must be a certain amount of give and take, and that right is not always on one side. I am happy to think, however, that, thanks to the good sense and intelligence of the Ruler of Afghanistan, we have already been able on more than one occasion to settle controverted matter in a pacific manner, and I am certainly of opinion that the moderation and conciliatory spirit shown by his Highness in regard to the demarcation of the western portion of his frontier ought to facilitate the arrangement of the only remaining matter in dispute in a manner consonant to his interests, and as I conscientiously believe, to his rights. Be that however as it may, I desire to assure Sir West Ridgeway and all his associates that their countrymen and the whole Indian community are heartily glad to see them back amongst us. From their first departure to the present moment we have watched their proceedings with the deepest interest and sympathy. We are fully aware of the arduous and trying circumstances which have attended the execution of their mission, and that they have been exposed to privations and hardships and sickness, and on more than one occasion to considerable peril. But from first to last their conduct has been deserving of the highest praise, and they have exhibited a degree of fortitude and patience which has been exemplary. Nor is it inappropriate to remember that apart from the diplomatic object upon which they have been engaged, they are also able to show, thanks to the energy and industry of their scientific colleagues, geographical and scientific results of the most interesting and valuable character. Last, not least however, I would desire to congratulate them on the auspicious circumstances under which they passed through Kabul, and on the rapidity of their march from that capital to the British Frontier. That an English mission so constituted should be received as honoured guests by the Amir, and with a most hearty and friendly welcome at the hands of his subjects along their entire route, is in itself a remarkable and significant circumstance, which cannot fail to have a most beneficent effect upon the future relations between the Government of India and Afghanistan. In conclusion, allow me to hope that, however disagreeable may have been a great portion of the period you spent in Afghanistan, at all events, hereafter, it will suggest none but pleasant reminiscences, for I am happy to think that one thing necessary to all servants of the Queen, European and native, Civil and Military, to make a retrospect agreeable, is a consciousness that they have nobly and faithfully done their duty."

His Excellency then inspected the native escort, and addressing them said :—

"In the name of the Queen and the Government of India, I have come here to-day to bid you all a hearty welcome back to your country. I assure you I am very proud to find myself surrounded by soldiers who have so admirably done their duty. I am well aware that during the period which has elapsed since you first crossed from Hindustan into Afghanistan, you have been called upon to encounter great privations and other trials of a very serious kind. But all your officers assure me that they have never seen men under such trying circumstances exhibit more fortitude, more patience, more good humour or more untiring devotion to a sense of duty. You may take my word for it that all your countrymen in India are very proud of you, and that the recollection of the way in which you have behaved during the time you have been absent will be a just source of pride to you all your lives."

The Viceroy leaves to-night for Ahmedabad.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VICEROY AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 5.

Arrangements are being completed for giving the Viceroy a grand reception here. Lord and Lady Dufferin will be the guests of the Gaekwar at the Residency, where an extensive camp for visitors has been prepared. The whole city has been decorated on a splendid scale, and several triumphal arches have been constructed. A short Durbar will be held immediately after Lord Dufferin's arival, and when the Viceroy returns the Gaekwar's visit on Monday afternoon, a grand Durbar takes place in the new Palace hall, a magnificent structure, where a thousand workmen are still busily employed. His Highness and the Maharani will also visit the Countess of Dufferin on the same day. Preparations are in progress for an enormous fête in the Public Park, illustrative of the rural sports popular throughout Guzerat. Dinner at the Residency, followed by a Levée, will conclude the first day. Tuesday's programme opens with a lawn-tennis match, in which the Gaekwar intends taking part. The Viceroy opens a new State Hospital, built at the cost of nearly three lakhs. In the afternoon, an inspection of the State jewels is arranged for, and at five o'clock a grand procession will parade past Lahari Poora Gate, at the entrance to the City. Sixty State elephants, a number of horsemen and troops joining in the spectacle. A children's assemblage, to comprise three or four thousand youngsters, next takes place, fronting the new Baroda College, to show the Viceroy what the State is doing for education. The Viceroy dines on Tuesday night at Nazar Bagh Palace, and leaves Baroda soon after midnight. The City, with its parks, palaces and streets will be illuminated each night, and gorgeous pyrotechnic displays are prepared for. Troops from Deesa, Poona, and Ahmedabad are *en route* for the Viceroy's reception, and the Gaekwar's entire army will be paraded.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 5.

The Southern India Rifle Meeting first Matches closed with the following results :—"The Empress Plate," 500 yards, was won by Capt. Cotter, Royal Engineers, with 34 points ; at 600 yards by Capt. Burn, Adjutant, Madras Railway Volunteers, with full points. The Nursery Stakes for Europeans was won by Vol. Stephens, of the Madras Volunteer Guards. For Natives, by Private Syed Ahmed, 14th Madras Infantry, with 30 points.

AFFAIRS IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

The Government plan for repairing the Mandalay embankment includes widening and deepening Shoaydachong, making it available for the passage of boats.

The scheme for the pacification of the country is to support inland posts with constant patrols, to concentrate regiments at important stations, to organise mounted columns to pursue bands of rebels, and when opposition ceases, to totally disarm the country, withdraw the inland posts, and increase the Burmese police.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Nov. 5.

Colonel Fitzgerald's regiment of Hyderabad Cavalry in Shweybo, on November 3rd encountered Nga Yaing's gang of 100 dacoits. The Cavalry charged, and the dacoits fled, losing 15 in killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

LISBON, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 4.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Kilwa, which left Bombay on the 21st October, safely arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla from Bombay arrived here at 6 a. m. yesterday

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* [illegible], perfect. *Via* [illegible], perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok to Saigon interrupted.

Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.

Madras Penang Cable interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes at Mozambique at noon on Tuesday, the 9th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 4.

10 p.m.	82·2

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	85·4

A RATHER curious case was heard before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court yesterday, in which a Parsee carpenter, named Eduljee Sorabjee Mistree, who conducted his own case as a pauper, sued to recover from Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, in private practice in Bombay, the sum of R. 2,000 as damages for injury caused to his right eye. On the 26th July last, the plaintiff submitted to an operation to have a cataract removed from the eye by Dr. DaGama, the Surgeon in charge of the Girgaum Eye Infirmary, whose skill he had heard highly spoken of. Dr DaGama was, he said, present before him with implements in his hand at the time, and the plaintiff lay down on a table under the impression that Dr. DaGama, and nobody else, was to perform the operation. The *gravamen* of the plaint was that, instead of Dr. DaGama, the defendant suddenly came upon the scene, applied a forceps to plaintiff's eye, and performed the operation so unskilfully that together with the cataract he removed the pupil of the eye also, causing permanent loss of sight. The defence was that the defendant was an honorary surgeon at the Eye Infirmary, which was a charitable institution ; that there was no negligence or want of skill in the way in which he performed the operation, which had the fullest approval of Dr. DaGama ; that the plaintiff disobeyed the instructions given him not to remove the bandage to the eye and not to move out of bed ; and that his disobedience brought on inflammation of the eye, resulting in loss of sight. The hearing of the case was not finished when the Court rose.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has a good deal of local knowledge on the subject, writes to us :—"The landing of 100 Russian sailors at Varna is explicable only after some little reflection. The fact is, Russia takes her sailors where she can get them, and these hundred Russian sailors are Bulgarians of the seaboard, *pure et simple.* Any one who has been to *Burgas*, the Roumelian port, or *Varna*, the Bulgarian harbour, has witnessed the muscular strength and skill of the boatmen. Big brawny fellows, many of them, it is natural to believe that the attraction of regular pay, &c., on board of the Russian vessels may have tempted in all times those of them who are Christians to take the Muscovite shilling. It is well known that the Russian sailor is much better off as to pay, &c., than his military brothers, and that he has opportunities even of saving something. They are a contented and even merry race. It is by no means a bad idea to let the Bulgarian portion of the crews have furlough on shore at this moment as messengers of peace and good-will and spreaders of glowing accounts concerning the rations and liberal allowances of vodka or raki which has made their trips to Odessa, Sebastopol and Nicholaiet so agreeable. This telegram, therefore, except that it would lead us to believe that the sailors are Russians by birth, is probably otherwise correct. The other telegraphic emanation from Vienna, announcing that Austria has received assurances that no occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops 'is contemplated,' is just worth the paper it is written on. Russia, of course, is only waiting to see whether any armed opposition will be offered by Austria or England, and in the sense of thus 'waiting,' she may be said not at present to contemplate a move. But having liberated Bulgaria from her hereditary oppressors, the Turks, she will never allow her to show what she (Russia) construes as base ingratitude, *i.e.*, any symptoms of independence of her liberator, the White Czar. There is no doubt that rather than consent to this, an ultimate occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops would follow if other means failed. But other means will be tried—every means, from kidnapping, or rather allowing kidnapping, to landing sailors (who are by birth Bulgarians) to fascinate the multitude with their tales of wonder and roubles of silver."

THE Parsee community are to be congratulated on the elevation of their high priest, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp to the Doctorate of Philosophy, for his services in the field of Zend and Pehlvi philology. The learned Dastoor was unanimously recommended for the distinction by the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Vienna.

ON the application of H. H. the Nizam's Government, the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. A. J. Dunlop as Inspector General of Revenue, Hyderabad, for a further period of four years. The original appointment was only for one year, which expired in May last.

ACCOMMODATION for ten passengers and twenty-four horses has been secured for the Commander in-Chief and staff by an express steamer leaving Prome on Tuesday next for Mandalay.

THE Dufferin is the latest addition to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's fleet. She was to have been launched at Rangoon on Thursday.

THE officers of the Army Head-quarters, Madras, will leave Rangoon on or about the 9th instant, for Madras, and proceed to Ootacamund.

THE fever, which seemed likely at first to be of a severe type, has been so much mitigated that there is no further ground for anxiety. Lady Dufferin, however, remains in Lucknow some days longer.

IT is probable that Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, may retire in the first half of next year. Mr. Gordon, the Chief Accountant, also intends applying for leave to retire about March next.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the beginning of the season to the 12th of October was 120,927,687lbs., as compared with 111,931,030lbs. in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 60,490,338lbs., as against 50 329,889lbs.

ABOUT 1,000 chests of Oude and North-West indigo have arrived in Calcutta, of which about 200 have been sold, chiefly for America. They fetched from Rs. 170 to Rs. 285 per maund, being about Rs. 10 below last year's average rates. The quality of the indigo, so far, promises to be good. The first public sale of native indigo will probably be held next week. No European marks have as yet arrived, nor are they expected for at least a fortnight, as, owing to the damp weather, the indigo is drying very slowly.

IT will be remembered that Sultan Nawaz Jung, whose implication in the disturbances of the Mohurrum of 1884, led to a sentence of fine and banishment against him, brought a large claim against the Hyderabad Government for money lent on Government security to a firm of bankers named Poorunmull. A commission was appointed to settle this claim, and a European official was nominated one of its members by the Resident. A compromise was subsequently effected between the Minister, acting under instructions, we believe, from the Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. Evans, Barrister-at-Law, acting on behalf of the Sultan, whereby thirty-four lakhs were accepted in full satisfaction of the claim, which it was agreed should be discharged by yearly instalments of Rs. 2,00,000. His Highness the Nizam approved of this arrangement, and the Resident, as well as the Government of India, considered it an equitable one, but unfortunately it was made subject to the approval of the Council of State. To this body it was accordingly sent, and according to the *Deccan Times*, there it still remains. The first instalment should have been paid at the end of one year from the date of the settlement, but although nearly eighteen months have actually elapsed, Sultan Nawaz Jung has not received a rupee, and of course he is clamorous for his money. The Government are helpless in the matter, as, until the Council are pleased to accord their sanction, no disbursements can be made.

THE announcement that the Madras Government has received a telegram from the Government of India directing that the local Gunpowder Factory is to be closed immediately has caused something like a sensation in Madras. The Factory at present supplies the whole of the powder requirements of the Presidency of Madras, and the Province of Burma, and has on several occasions largely supplemented the supplies of the Bengal and Bombay factories for the use of the Army in Northern India. The Government of India has assured itself that a saving of Rs. 42,000 per annum will result from discontinuing the local manufacture of powder. It has convinced itself that the future requirements of the Presidency will be met without difficulty by the Bengal and Bombay Factories, with the aid of railways and steamers. The Madras Government has steadily resisted the carrying out of this short-sighted "economy," and the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association have striven to show that the Factory is absolutely essential, in this land of great distances, to the safety of the Presidency. An appeal to the Secretary of State, from the Government of India's order, went home by yesterday's mail from the local Government and from the Chamber of Commerce.

AN up-country paper makes the following statement in regard to the Burma Ruby mines :—"Mr. Paton came to India a few months since as representative of the syndicate formed in London to purchase the monopoly, and before Lord Dufferin left Simla he concluded an agreement with the Government. Under this the syndicate agrees to pay the State fo[illegible]-and-a-half lakhs of rupees annually for the [illegible] right, not of working the mines, but of purchasing the rubies from the peasantry. As the mines are scattered among several villages, the syndicate have power to draw a cordon around them, to prevent smuggling. A considerable force will be required for this purpose, as the area is a large one. It will be observed that the proprietary rights of the people on whose lands the mines are situated are quite protected, the syndicate having no power to carry out operations."

THE Viceroy need not be surprised if his reception at Bangalore is less enthusiastic than that which has been accorded to him elsewhere. When the announcement was first made that the habitual quiet of Bangalore was to be broken by a Viceregal visit there was something like a flutter of excitement in the Municipal dovecotes and much talk of rejoicings and festivites. The "city fathers," however, seem to have been completely taken aback by the financial aspect of the matter, and as a consequence the enthusiasm with which the announcement of the Viceregal visit was first received has cooled down very considerably, and a feeling of unusual lukewarmness is manifesting itself in connection with the preparations for the reception. On Saturday the Viceregal visit formed the subject of a discussion at a meeting of the Municipal Board. The Board finally resolved to present an address of welcome in a suitable casket. But even in coming to this resolution there would appear to have been, to quote the words of the local *Spectator*, "a spirit of most unwonted humility, of extraordinary timidity." According to a published report of the proceedings, the address of welcome is to be presented only "with the Resident's permission ;" and "if the Resident approves" a sub-committee will be formed."

THE Lisbon Government having accepted the resignation of the Governor-General of Goa, on the 1st instant he handed over charge of the Government to a Council, the president of which is His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, and proceeded to Lisbon by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada, which left Bombay last evening for London, *via* Kurrachee. His successor is not yet known, but the general belief is that the present Governor-General of Angola will be transferred to Goa.

THE Prime Minister of the Rajah of Sikkim has arrived at Darjeeling and placed himself under the protection of the British Government. The explanation is that he disapproves the proceedings of his royal master, who, in contravention of treaty stipulations, has entered into communication with the Tibetans, and supports them in a claim they have set up to a portion of Sikkim territory. The Rajah also allowed the Tibetans to erect a stockade in his State which was intended to block the now defunct Macaulay Mission.

THE net imports of gold into India in 1885-86 amounted in value to Rs. 2,76,29,347, against Rs. 4,67,19,365 in the previous year. At the Bombay Mint no gold was tendered for coinage or coined, but at the Calcutta Mint gold to the value of Rs. 95,875 was received for coinage, and the value of the gold coined was Rs. 2,25,855. Some gold medals for private parties and public departments, to the value of about Rs. 1,500, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The net import of silver into India during the last 14 years has been 8,514 lakhs, and the coinage during the same period 8,640 lakhs, thus showing that the quantity coined was 126 lakhs larger than that imported. This difference is represented by the value of worn and defaced coin sent for re-coinage, native coin received as bullion, Indo-Portuguese coin and ornaments, and the loss in melting. Last year the value of silver imported was Rs. 1,161 lakhs, and of that coined 1,029 lakhs. The Calcutta Mint coined Rs. 3,49,23,176 and the Bombay Mint Rs. 6,81,58 350. Old coins, defaced and obsolete, to the value of Rs. 43,02,166, were received in the Calcutta Mint to be re-coined, and the actual loss in such re-coinage was Rs. 63,329. It is evident from this that all the coins were not two per cent. under weight,—at which point they cease to be legal tender,—as the loss in that case would have been Rs. 92,542. The value of copper coinage was Rs. 8,13,610, which was all coined in Calcutta, and of this Rs. 1,66,785 was coined into cents for the Straits Settlements. The total loss of revenue at both mints has been Rs. 6,07,380 annually during the last five years.

A CONFERENCE of Forest Officers has recently been held at Dehra Dun under the presidency of Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India. The following officers were deputed by local Governments and Administrations to attend :—Lieutenant-Colonels Campbell, Walker (Madras) and Van Someren (Berar) ; Messrs. Hill and Carr (Punjab), Wroughton and Fry (Bombay), Chester (Bengal), Fisher and Whitall (N.W.P.), Propert (Burma), and Mann (Assam.) The primary object of the meeting was to consider the system of training and examination of Forest subordinates at the Dehra Forest School, but advantage was taken of the presence of so many experienced Forest Officers from distant parts to discuss other subjects connected with the department, *viz.*, forest terminology, working plans, fire protection, forest settlements, the relations of District (Civil) and Forest Officers, the position and prospects of Sub-Assistant Conservators. The Conference met on the 15th October, and sat daily, and most of the day, till the 23rd. The recommendation of the Conference will be laid before the Government of India before promulgation. As regards the recommendations, the *Pioneer* understands that they will be of a very searching nature, and include a complete revision of the school course with the object of rendering it more practical—a step in the advisability of which the Director and Professors fully concur. Proposals are also made for improving the position and prospects of Sub-Assistant Conservators, so as to secure and retain the service of well educated and trustworthy officers in that class and as Forest Rangers. A marked feature of the discussions, as pointed out by Colonel Van Someren, was the free expression of individual opinions on professional matters, and the feeling of confidence in the department and its future evinced at the meeting. This is doubtless due to the increase in professional knowledge, and the self-reliance which the thorough knowledge of a subject engenders. Whilst every proposal was well threshed out and subjected to rigid criticism, we understand that the recommendations of the Conference will be found to be unanimous in almost every instance, and that the amount of work got through in the short time available will be highly creditable to Mr. Ribbentrop and his colleagues.

MILITARY NEWS.

AT Kohat, on the 8th ult., Sepoy Aziz Khan, of the 4th Sikh Infantry, was sentenced by a court-martial to seven years' transportation for disobeying orders and drawing his bayonet and stabbing Lieutenant J. A. Brown in the arm. Sir Frederick Roberts has, however, commuted the punishment to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, giving the following as his reasons :—"The prisoner has committed two of the gravest military offences which it is possible for a soldier to commit ; he disobeyed an order and he used his arms against the person of an officer. But I have considered it right to mitigate the punishment which the General court-martial has justly awarded him, because it is proved by the evidence of Lieutenant Brown himself that he provoked the assault by hitting the prisoner with his open hand on the back. In raising his hand against a sepoy, Lieutenant Brown acted in a most unofficer-like manner, directly tending to the subversion of discipline and deserving of the strongest condemnation. I hereby publicly and severely reprimand Lieutenant Brown for his conduct, which no provocation can excuse, and which proves him to be unfit to hold the responsible position of Adjutant. Lieutenant Brown is now Acting Adjutant of the 4th Sikh Infantry ; he is deprived of his appointment and will revert to his duty as Wing Officer."

THE Commander-in-Chief in India, who embarked at Calcutta for Burma on Thursday, was accompanied by the following Officers :—

Major General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., A.-D.-C., Adjutant-General in India.

Major W. G. Nicholson, Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers.

Captain W. B. Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Major H. T. Lugard, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery.

Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Officiating Quarter Master General in India.

Captain C. H. H. Beley, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pole-Carew, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major I. S. M. Hamilton, Officiating Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant C. V. Hume, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenant W. M. Sherston, Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenant H. S. Rawlinson, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aides-de-Camp.

Surgeon-Major W. Taylor, Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

A GOOD house welcomed the opening performance of the Royal Marionettes at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday night, and judging from the excellence of the entertainment which kept the audience in great good humour while it lasted, there can be no difficulty in predicting that the company have both a pleasant and profitable time in store. The puppets are life-like and are manipulated with such skill that one may well imagine that real live Lilliputians were on the stage. It is rarely that anything so mirth provoking is to be seen in Bombay as was testified by roars of laughter throughout the performance. The entertainment is characterized by bright scenery, lively music and amusing situations, the antics, the dancing and the singing of the puppets creating great fun. The entertainment will be repeated to-night, and there will also be an afternoon performance for the benefit of children and families.

EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF SANGLI.

THE distribution of prizes to boys and girls of the Vernacular schools in Sangli took place on the 25th ult., in one of the halls of the local English school. The precincts, the roadsides, and the several entrances to the hall, were gaily decorated with Venitian masts, and arches of green foliage ; while inside the hall the floor was covered with rich State carpets. H. H. Tatya Sahib, Chief of Sangli, presided, being assisted by Captain W. B. Ferris, the Acting Joint Administrator. There were also present H. H. Wahmi Saheb, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, all the officials of the State, and a few notabilities from the sister State of Miraj, Rao Sahib A. A. Renanikar, the head of the Educational Department of the State, read a report on the working of the schools concerned, which ran as follows :—

In the two Vedic schools, Rigveda and Afastambh, the attendance was 13 and 10 respectively, which does not show material improvement over last year. As mentioned in my last year's report, attempts are being made to make boys study according to the sanctioned standards, and it is a matter for congratulation that the past year's experience encourages the hope of their full success in the future. About three boys in the Rigveda School acquitted themselves creditably at the last annual inspection. The Nyaya and Vyakaran schools had on their rolls 10 and 14 pupils respectively. Until very recently the study of general Sanskrit literature and rhetoric did not form part of the school-curriculum. With a view to encourage the study of these two branches, a place was given them in the standards lately revised and sanctioned for these schools. I was pleased to notice at the last inspection that the Nyaya School had made a beginning in this direction, inasmuch as a few of its advanced students displayed a good and critical insight in these two branches, besides the study of their special branches of Nyaya philosophy. On the whole, I am happy to state that both these schools showed a decided improvement, both in the studies of boys and in the system of imparting instruction. The Vernacular boys' schools, Nos. I. and II., numbered 207 and 171 scholars on their registers. There is no perceptible increase in attendance in either. The standstill in attendance is accounted for partly by the fact that for some time the schools could not be located, for some unavoidable reasons, in convenient and suitable buildings, and partly by the fact that new indigenous schools were opened in the different parts of the town, which was to be attributed to the attempts the State is making to encourage private enterprise. The fact that the two State schools did not show much falling-off in attendance, notwithstanding the different agencies at work, which are drawing away beginners from either of them, reflects no small credit on the teaching staff of the two institutions. In both the schools especial attention has been devoted to the reading of Modi manuscripts and handwriting, in obedience to special orders on the subject, in the latter of which the percentage would have been much higher had it not been for failures in writing from dictation. The intelligent answers given by boys at the late inspection clearly prove that the teachers have commenced to appreciate the benefits of the new system, the primary object of which is the development of the several mental faculties of learners by gradual process. After finishing their course in these schools, boys who can afford to learn English, join the English school ; but this year, owing to enhanced rates of fees lately sanctioned, it is feared that the number of fresh men will be small as compared with past years. It is however hoped that the decrease in the numbers, caused by the increased rates of fees, will be made up to some extent by the fresh admissions from these schools. One important fact in connection with the State vernacular education, that deserves mention here, is the institution of the 2nd class Public Service Examination in the State, which is for the present made appicable to State service only. Attempts are being made by the Joint Administrator to procure its recognition in the British Districts, which, it is sanguinely hoped, will be crowned with success. It is a fact well known to all that people other than Brahmins are lagging far behind in point of education and civilization. It may be known to you all assembled here, that the State, therefore, is making every effort in its power to bring these people to the foremost rank. It was gratifying to notice at the late annual inspection that a few Maratha and Mahomedan boys were learning higher standards, in which their progress was fair. Some of these, who had finished the vernacular 4th standard, have joined the English school. The attendance in the Night school is 50; most of the learners belong to the agricultural and labouring classes. Children of low castes have lately commenced to attend this school, which shows that education is making its way among these neglected and backward classes. The establishment of a separate school for these people has already been sanctioned, which will be started as soon as accommodation in a convenient and favourable locality is secured. It is a matter for regret that the Hindustani School showed no signs of vitality during the year, which is solely to be attributed to apathy, and want of zeal and energy on the part of the Mahomedan community of the town. The State is willing to help this apparently neglected but unwilling community by removing obstacles in the way of its progress and advancement. But the State is helpless and is in no way to blame, if they do not come forward and show energy and willingness. Any amount of advice on this subject, given to these people, does not appear to have produced the least impression on them, yet the attempt is not given up for a lost game. Last year being considered among the natives as specially auspicious for marriages, an unusually large number of marriages took place, and the consequence was, as it had been everywhere, damaging to attendance in the girls' school. The attendance in the school was about 50, and it taught up to the vernacular 3rd standard. It was seen that what was lost in quantity was gained in quality.

Captain Ferris then rose and made the following remarks :—"Tatya Saheb, Gentlemen and Boys,—About the time last year I had the honour of being present at this distribution of prizes of the vernacular schools of this State, and I account it a singular piece of good fortune that my present short tenure of office here has so fallen as to allow of my again taking part in this annual festivity. Since I left you in February last I have travelled far and have seen many other native States, some larger, some smaller than Sangli, and I am proud to be able to tell you that after close personal observation, I am convinced that the Sangli State can compare favourably with all other native States I have come across, and that in regard to its departments, one and all, it can assume the motto, *Nulli secundus*, for it is truly second to none. I congratulate you, Tatya Sahib, on this being the case, and you, boys, on being, as you mostly are, subjects of the Sangli Chief. But it is to one department only that to-day I must confine my remarks. You have heard read to you the history of the educational progress of the State for the past year, and I think you will all agree with me that it is satisfactory. In two branches only has there been a falling-off, *viz.* the Hindustani school and the Girls' school. Regarding the former, what can I say to urge the rising Mahomedan generation to bear in mind the glorious deeds of their ancestors and to endeavour to master the language in which those deeds are recorded. Sadly enough it is a fact that the benefits of education have not come home to the minds of the Mahomedan subjects of the State ; there is a want of energy in the generation, past and present, and a tendency to sit still and let the tide of progress roll by them, sheltering themselves under the pernicious belief in *Kismet.* For them there are degenerate times, but if they will take the advice of a friend, they will buckle to and study that beautiful Persian tongue, the pure fount from which their language flows, and learn from it the thoughts, the deeds, and the aspirations that made the Mahomedan world what it once was. In regard to the falling-off in the attendance at the Girls' school, my friend the Deputy Educational Inspector informs me that it is due to this being the Kanyeat year, with its congenial amenities for the gentler sex in this country. It is difficult for me, not of your race or faith, to lift the voice against forms and ceremonies that to you have a religious significance, while to us they seem vestiges of a dark past not in keeping with your modern enlightenment and progress. But at any rate let me entreat of you to bear in mind that as you retard or encourage the mental advancement of your womankind now, so will be the advancement of retrogression of your race in the future generations. It is a physiological fact that the attributes and abilities of a man are derived from both parents equally ; if, therefore, you keep your women ignorant and their minds undeveloped, you deprive yourselves of half their source of mental development and the success attaching to it. Bear it in mind, as admitting of no contradiction, that a mother with a well-developed and well-organised mind will, without doubt, transmit these qualities to her children, while one whose mind is steeped in ignorance and its consequent superstition will inevitably reproduce them in her offspring. Now I have but one more point on which to touch before resuming my seat. It is one that, while it does not directly refer to the Marathi schools, is yet of importance to those boys who in the future propose to continue their education in the English school. My friend, Mr. Renanikar, alludes in his report to the falling-off in attendance at the English school at Sangli. I am informed that the *teterrima causa* that is the immediate reason of this falling-off is attributable to an increase decreed by my predecessor, Colonel Salmon, in the fees levied from the parents of the pupils. This decree appears to have occasioned a sort of mutiny which has resulted in a large number of boys withdrawing from the State school, and continuing their education by private arrangement. Let me preface what I am going to say by pointing out to you that the action of these boys is a distinct precuniary gain to the State, but that its effect is summed up in the old adage of "cutting of one's nose to spite one's face." Those boys, who have left, must see for themselves that they alone are the sufferers by this withdrawal. The budget estimate of expenditure for the year on Education is approximately Rs. 30,000, while the receipts are Rs. 15,000. Therefore, for every rupee that the State receives on this account it has to disburse two—hardly a paying arrangement, you will admit. This, however, being the case, I would ask you is it likely that any private individual could afford to give you the same standard of education and accept a loss of more than 100 per cent. over receipts ? A philanthropist might possibly consider it a good way of disposing of his surplus wealth for the benefit of his fellowmen, but I do not think we have philanthropists of such substantial means in Sangli, and it is obvious that it is a glaring impossibility for any individual to give you the same standard of education on even the same fees, much less on reduced ones, without actually losing money. The administration of this State fulfils its obligation by offering you a good education, and is suffering a large annual loss in doing so; but there is no further obligation on the State to use persuasive measures to induce you to accept this boon if it be your desire to reject it. For the present you may not realize the injury to your training that you are incurring by leaving the school. You, who have left, have been educated up to a certain point, and carry your learning with you; but beyond that point I consider it doubtful if you will go. At the end of a year you will see if you have been able to keep pace in advancement with those who have contentedly remained in the State school and continued the course of study under trained masters. If you find you have made a mistake in abruptly leaving the school, the fault is your own."

Then followed a series of juvenile performances, both by boys and girls, in music and comic scenes, which elicited loud cheers and laughter from the audience. In the course of these proceedings Captain Ferris offered a special prize for cleanliness every year. To the boys the prizes were then given by His Highness Tatya Saheb, and to the girls, by Her Highness Wahinisahib, and the day's proceedings were closed by the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, and *attar*, &c., among the assembly.

RAILWAY-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report showing the traffic borne on the Railways in the Central Provinces during the year 1885-86, has just been submitted by Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, who remarks that the calculation of values for trade returns is a process from which nothing more than a rough approximation can be expected. He adds that the valuation of such a simple heading as that for wheat is complicated by the fact that it includes three or four important varieties of very different values, while to find a satisfactory value rate for such a highly complex group of articles as that included under the head of cotton piece-goods, may be given up as impossible. The volume of trade judged by its weight was less by 9 per cent. than that of the preceding year, and less by 5 per cent. than that of 1883-84. The imports, however, were considerably in excess of those of either of the two years preceding, and the decrease was due to a falling off in the exports, which were less by, in round numbers, 19 lakhs of maunds than they were in the preceding year. The whole of this decrease, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture remarks, may be accounted for by a decline in the export of wheat. The trade in coal during 1885-86 was to the value of Rs. 1,19,637 ; in cotton, twist and yarn, European and Indian, Rs. 31,67,510 ; in cotton piece-goods, European and Indian, Rs. 11,55,112 ; in metals, Rs. 9,99,582 ; in salt, Rs. 43,97,637 ; in sugar, drained and undrained, Rs. 35,55,092 ; tobacco, Rs. 8,39,069 ; provisions, Rs. 15,23,019 ; railway plant, Rs. 35,86,308 ; spices, Rs. 8,44,864. The traffic under these headings includes 98 per cent. of the total import traffic in weight and 83 per cent. in value. There was a notable increase under all heads, except Indian piece-goods, the imports of which seemed to be steadily increasing. This decrease could not be altogether ascribed to local manufacture. There were three cotton mills in the provinces, at Jubbulpore, Hinganghat and at Nagpur. The Indian piece-goods which were imported were the products, roughly speaking, one-third of mills in the North-West Provinces, and two-thirds of mills in the Bombay Presidency and the Berars. These figures, Mr. Fuller remarks, certainly seem to warrant the conclusion that goods of European make are gaining in popularity at the expense of those made in the country. The great increase in the export of cotton was one of the characteristic features of the year. The cotton crop of 1885 was an exceptionally good one, and enabled the Provinces to gain 9 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Against the increase under cotton must be set a large decrease under wheat, though owing to a rise in price, the loss to the Provinces was much less than might have been expected. In weight the exports fell short of those of the preceding year by 29 per cent., but in value the decrease was only 15 per cent. The decrease in value amounted, however, to the large figure of 20 lakhs of rupees. Speaking generally, the Provinces have had no reason, Mr. Fuller observes, to be dissatisfied with the traffic which they have transacted during the year under report. The seasons were if anything unfavorable. The wheat crop on which depended one-third of the export trade, fell considerably short of an average. The cotton and *til* crops were above the average, but they were much less valuable than the wheat crop, and would not have succeeded in making good the deficiency had they not been assisted by a material increase in the export of myrabolams. The total exports, judged by their value, showed, however, an increase over those of the preceding year.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AN occasional correspondent sends to the *Levant Herald* a letter from Suleimanieh (Mesopotamia) in which he says :—

For some time past there has been a reign of terror in Mesopotamia. The outlook is very dark, commerce has totally disappeared, and the high roads can no longer be safely used for the purposes of communication. People at home are mounting guard over their houses at night for fear of being attacked when they least expect it. Two-thirds of the population of Suleimanieh and the villages of the neighbouring district have abandoned their homes, flying in all directions. Communication between Bagdad and Mossoul is interrupted, and the postal service between these two towns can only be carried on with the help of an armed detachment of horsemen from 300 to 400 strong.

The causes to which this state of complete anarchy is due, the correspondent explains as follows :—

It is known that the province of Bagdad and a great part of Mesopotamia are overrun by Kurdish and Arab nomad tribes. Among these tribes, that of the Hamavends, which is the most turbulent, is composed of a handful of brigands, who live by pillage and rapine. It comprises 1,000 souls—men, women, and children. Every time that these people find themselves closely pursued by the Imperial troops they cross into Persian territory, whence, as they continue their depredations, they are chased by the troops of the Shah, in which case the Hamavends again seek refuge on Turkish soil. These trips over the frontier have been going on for a long time. At present this interesting community is on Ottoman territory, and their misdeeds are perpetrated with such violence that the whole of Kurdistan is terrorized. God alone knows all the sufferings which they sow on their passage. People will perhaps be astonished to hear that the fighting forces of this tribe of 1,000 souls are composed of sixty horsemen and 200 foot soldiers. And it is wonderful to think that it is this band of 200 Kurdish brigands that devastates the whole of Mesopotamia from Bagdad to Aleppo, before whom the inhabitants fly in body, and who put the civil and military authorities of this vast country to the greatest straits. At Kerkouk nobody hazards to leave the centre of the town for fear of being caught by the Hamavends and killed on the spot.

These brigands have the most brutal and savage instincts ; they kill in cold blood all those who have the misfortune to fall into their hands, whether soldiers, officers, functionaries, women, or children ; and what is still more cruel, they subject their victims to the most horrible tortures.

Some days ago, a caravan composed of a regiment mufti (almoner) and his family, a sergeant and ten cavalry troopers and about a hundred other people all armed, was going from Mossoul to Kerkouk. At about an hour's distance from Kerkouk the caravan was attacked by the Hamavend Kurds, who dispersed it like a flock of sheep, killing some of the travellers, while they robbed others, and carried off the mufti's wife. The latter with his children retraced his steps in search of his wife, whom he found lying in a swoon at a certain distance from the scene of the onslaught. He managed to reach Kerkouk, where he arrived in a most pitiable plight. There are many other instances of the terrible misdeeds of the Hamavends which I wish to relate, but I reserve them for my next letter. The inhabitants of Suleimanieh, Mossoul, Kerkouk and other localities have sent a memorial to Constantinople addressed to the Sultan, asking to be delivered from the persecution of the Hamavends

THE INDIAN RYOT AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A DISCUSSION has been going on in the *Times* between the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Daniel Watney and Mr. James Howard on the subject of the Currency Question. Commenting on it the *Times* says, :—

As regards India, there are several questions to be answered before the right course can be made clear. We shall do well, in the first place, to get rid, as Mr. James Howard does in a letter (see below) which we print of, the demonstrable nonsense which has been talked about the benefit conferred on the Indian exporter by the lowered value of the rupee. There is a theory in some quarters that silver money maintains in India a full purchasing power which it is as lost outside India, and this without any restriction on the amount of silver which can be coined freely at the Indian mints. When water is found to stand at different levels in two open vessels freely communicating with each other, this theory of values may hold good, but not before. An important question, and one which the Currency Commission will have to deal with, is the cause by which the undoubted change in the relative value of silver and gold has been brought about. It is that gold has become more valuable than it was, or that silver has fallen in value ; or is it from both causes combined, and if so, in what proportion is the effect to be ascribed to each of them ? These are very intricate questions, and we shall be grateful to the Commission if it can find a satisfactory answer to them. We have said already that in the matter of the currency, India and England have not the same concern. India complains that her external debt has become more burdensome to her than it was, and this in consequence of the recent change in the respective value of the two precious metals. Her Government receives in silver, and, as far as the external debt is concerned, pays in gold or in the equivalent of gold, and a budget derangement is the result. Indian officials find themselves in like case. For the payments which they have to make in England they must remit more rupees now than they needed to do when the rupee stood at two shillings, while their nominal incomes are no larger now than then. It is certainly an inconvenience that two countries as closely connected as India and England use a different currency. Mr. William Douglas, in an able pamphlet on "The Currency of India," of which a revised edition has lately been issued by Messrs. Palmer and Howe of Manchester. contends for the return of India to the gold standard which she has discarded. His belief is that the change might be made without any increased drain upon the outer world for gold. India is at present a gold-hoarding country. What she now hoards would probably be set free for coinage if she were to adopt a gold standard. In no case would the bulk of the currency need to be of gold. Gold would be supplemented by paper, and silver money would pass current just as it now does in most of the ordinary transactions of life, but in the new character of a token, such as a shilling or a half-crown is in England. For a discussion of bimetallism as a source of benefit to India or to England we have neither space nor patience. The subject is multiform, and it has been well threshed out by disapproving critics in every form which it has assumed. Mr. Watney complains that he can get no written answer from the bimetallists, and that he has been obliged to buttonhole them in order to find out what they have to say for themselves. We fancy that, whether they can answer Mr. Watney or not, they feel equally secure of a favourable report from a Currency Commission of which they have a good working majority, and they know that if their question ever comes before the country, the final settlement will be determined not by arguments, but by votes.

JOCKEYS' FEES.

To the member of a liberal or learned profession, a man necessarily of good education and capacity, who esteems himself fortunate, as things go, in earning a couple of thousand a year, it seems an amazing circumstance—evidence of the extent to which the times are out of joint—that a jockey should be assessed by the Income-Tax Surveyors on an income of ten thousand pounds. That, however, is the figure at which it it stated that Frederick Archer was called upon this year to pay his eightpence in the pound; and another Newmarket jockey, a man of less ability but considerable shrewdness, is understood to have submitted unmurmuringly to a claim not much smaller in amount. The fairly successful professional man, the Parliamentarian who has exhibited judgment in the conduct of Imperial affairs and has been rewarded with a post worth twelve hundred pounds or fifteen hundred pounds; the man of letters, whose intellectual work is always before him, seem to have ground for the complaint that their labours are ill-requited in comparison with the magnificent rewards which await the successful jockey. The delicacy one would naturally feel in discussing a person's income is removed by the fact of the matter having been made public, in the case of Archer, through the action of the Crown officials. The subject is thus brought within the range of legitimate examination, though there are, of course, details connected with a jockey's earnings which are known only to himself and his employers or associates. What may be called the legitimate gains of a popular jockey are very large. Thus, last year Archer rode six hundred and sixty-seven races, of which he won two hundred and forty-six. The scale of charges authorised by the Jockey Club allows three guineas for a losing mount, five guineas for a win; and thus Archer's four hundred and twenty-one unsuccessful rides must be valued at one thousand two hundred and eighty-two pounds. his two hundred and forty-six victories yielded one thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds, making a total of two thousand five hundred and seventy-four pounds; and this represents only the work that is done *coram populo*. A considerable portion of a jockey's business is carried out on the training ground, and for riding gallops or trials fees of two guineas and upwards are paid him, in addition to which his "retainers" must be reckoned. Several owners have a claim more or less directly defined on a jockey's services, and for this an annual sum is given irrespective of the charge for specific mounts. What the Kingsclere, Manton, Bedford Cottage, and other stables have paid for their claims on Archer during past seasons is not matter of public knowledge; that the yearly aggregate must be very large is evident. Presents, recognitions of special successes greatly swell the total—it is quite the exception for a jockey to win an important race without receiving an extra reward —and the circumstance of the stewards of the Jockey Club having recently made a rule on the subject of jockeys' charges for expenses goes to show that bills sent in under this head have included a good deal more than merely board, lodging, and travelling. Victories in France, again, are matters of particular arrangement. A jockey in good practice, therefore, may and does earn an exceedingly handsome income, even if he obeys the strict injunctions of the stewards of the Jockey Club with reference to betting. It is suspected that very few jockeys do obey these injunctions, and that the major part of their incomes is derived from that curse of racing, the betting ring; but, as it is a penal offence in the eyes of the Jockey Club for jockeys to bet, speculation on this head is obviously out of the question.

Jockeys, no doubt, demand and deserve liberal treatment. Their work requires special aptitude, and involves special inconveniences, apart from the necessity of keeping down their weight, which troubles many of the older men. In all weathers they must go to the post, clad in a light silk jacket, with boots and breeches which are a sorry protection against a storm, and it is no out-of-the-way experience for them to be kept for half an hour or more before the starter's flags falls while a keen east wind cuts across the heath or downs, and torrents of rain are descending. Jockeys are constantly exposed, moreover, to special risks. As a horseman, Tom Cannon is a model amongst experts; yet he has more than once been carried into the weighing-room for dead, and has suffered from concussion of the brain, from broken bones, and other evil disasters which are often not the fault of the jockey who endures them, for his horse may be struck into, forced, accidentally or maliciously, over or against the rails of the course; he may be the victim of a score of accidents which no skill nor foresight could avert. It is true that, considering the dangers which must always be incidental to galloping at racing pace in a field of horses, round the sharp turns which mark several race courses, the number of fatal accidents which have occurred to jockeys of late years has been singularly few; but the danger exist, and there are many risks upon which no one can calculate. Archer, for instance, came near to losing permanently the use of his right arm through being seized by a savage horse named Muley Edris, which attacked him after he had dismounted at exercise one morning on Newmarket Heath. Still, if the risks are great, the rewards are proportionately—or disproportionately—high, One or two jockeys of the present day have the reputation of being men of character and ability, who would have made their way in any business upon which they had entered; but these are assuredly the exceptions. One does not grudge such men the rewards which their peculiar skill enables them to reap, for the attributes of consistently successful jockeyship involve courage, patience, instinctive knowledge of a horse's capacity, readiness of resource, quickness of decision, with other rare natural gifts brought to perfection by observation and experience. Yet even in these cases one perceives, not without deploring the truth that their value is fixed by considerations which have their origin in the betting ring. What is called "a short head" on the turf means some twelve inches, scarcely more; yet whether a horse's nose in this distance in front of or behind the nose of a rival is a matter upon which tens of thousands of pounds frequently depend—calculating the betting transactions of the public at large, it may be said that hundreds of thousands depend. For in all parts of the United Kingdom bets are made; a large gambling business is transacted in France and elsewhere on the Continent; in India and America there is speculation on the principal "events" of the season, and as the newspapers recorded at the time, the fact that Bendigo had won the Lincoln Handicap in the Spring of last year was heliographed across the Soudanese Desert. Whether the short head shall be one way or other—the difference between winning or loosing when it comes to such a desperately close finish as this, is the test of the skill of the jockey. Such jockeys as have again and again demonstrated to racecourse critics that they can outride nearly all their fellows naturally command enormous incomes. Thus it is that Archer receives a fortune in retainers, that Cannon was paid two thousand pounds a year, for a claim on his services if he did not want to ride anything that he owned or trained, and that Watts, an ex-pupil of Cannon, who has profited by his instruction, has just accepted a lump sum of five thousand pounds for agreeing to ride when not engaged in the service of his first master.

It is of no advantage to the Turf, so far as its avowed object—the improvement in the breed of horses—is concerned, that any jockeys should receive the income of a Lord Chancellor or an Archbishop. We have, it will be admitted fairly stated the case on both sides. Justice has been done to the jockey, and the few lights of the profession have been chiefly considered; but these lights are the exception, and a result of the preposterous system of Turf payments now in vogue is to enrich lads who, with the education, or lack of education, of stable boys, are wholesome examples neither as regards character nor capacity. With lamentably few exceptions owners of horses run their animals with no thought or desire other than the making of money. It is not the honour of having the best horse, a tribute to the successful mating of a gentleman's favourite blood stock, but the hope of taking most money out of the ring—often after a course of chicanery and deception—that leads to the payment of astounding sums to clever stable boys. The eager wish that the short head may be the right way arises from no regard for the horse except as an instrument of gambling. With a few exceptions to prove the rule, racing has ceased to be a sport with owners, and has become a business. This is, indeed, no new complaint. Half a century since Lord George Bentinck was winning races and betting fortunes on his horses, which he ran under ten or a dozen assumed names, but in those days betting was comparatively limited. It is the extraordinary spread of the mischief of late years that has to be deplored. The parasite has almost destroyed the wholesome growth of sport. The multiplicity of race meetings, and the rapidity with which information is conveyed to all populous centres by telegraph, in a great measure account for the increase of betting; yet here cause and effect are involved, for while race meetings encourage betting, the unfortunate popularity of betting encourages race-meetings. It is easier to acknowledge the evil than to suggest remedies. That a remedy is needed, however, the appearance of the millionaire jockey shows.—*Standard.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 4.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·887
Temperature of the Air	8·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	73·
Relative humidity of Air	·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind	NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	251

* From midnight to midnight.

SERICULTURE IN INDIA.

Mr. L. Cunliffe Lister writing from the Manningham Mills, Bradford, to the *Journal* of the *Society* of Arts, says:—Mr. Wardle having very kindly sent me his report, I have red it with much interest. His zeal in the cause we must all admire and applaud, and I regret that my long illness has hitherto prevented me from seeing the results of hir labours.

It appears, however, to me that he lays too much stress upon the value of wild silks, and he is wrong in saying that "the fibre of Indian Tussur silk is a better one than that of the Chinese, which is quite another species." I grant that it is another specie but the Chinese Tussur waste is worth, to-day, a least 25 per cent. more than Indian; I use considerable quantities of both. It is quite a folly to suppose that Tussur or any wild silk can be reared to pay, because in all cases it will cost as much, and in many (more particularly Tussur) vastly more than mulberry, and when done the cocoons are only worth about half as much. Wild silk has a future, but it must be limited beyond all question to what the jungle can produce at little cost, and that I consider is not a very large quantity; Mr. Wardle thinks otherwise. As he says, Tussur might be the fashion and might for some special purposes be as valuable as the *Bombyx mori*, but it would be a fictitious value, as its fibre, lustre, and dyeing properties are not comparable. Some twenty years ago I read in Dr. Ure's "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures" that there was a species of wild silk (the Eria worm) grown in Assam, that was so abundant and cheap, that the natives over a large extent of country were clothed in it, and that it was so durable, that mothers hand down their garments to their daughters. At that time I was busy with my experiments on Indian chassum, which cost me so much money and labour before I succeeded. This description of Dr. Ure's so exactly suited and described what was wanted, that in March, 1865, I wrote to my agents in Calcutta, "with a monthly crop it should be produced almost as cheaply as cotton—that it can be produced for little or nothing is beyond dispute, or why are all the poor natives clothed in it?" From that day, (now more than twenty years ago) I have never been able to obtain any supply worth notice; each year I have imported a small quantity, but nothing of any importance. At the present time Manchester prints have to a great extent superseded it amongst the natives. Before going to India, in 1884, I had two acres planted with castor oil, in order that when I arrived there I might have some Eria worms reared under my own supervision, but I soon found that it was a mistake, as they required the same labour and attention as the Bombyx mori, and the cocoons were only worth half the money, as they could not be reeled, and must be used as waste; so I had my castor-oil plants dug up, and planted with mulberry. Wild silk can be used when produced at a price, but can never be a large article of commerce, like the Bombyx mori, In 1874, I bought 1,000 acres of land, at a cost of £3,000 or £4,000, in Upper Assam, for sericulture, but it was afterwards found that labour was too scarce and dear, and I then turned it into a sea garden; some years after that, in 1878, I made another attempt at sericulture at Madhopur, in the Punjab, the Government being exceedingly anxious to promote cottage cultivation. At that time I had but little practical knowledge of the proper method of treating and rearing silkworms, and very foolishly, as it turned out, imported during two or three years a large amount—above five thousand pounds worth—of the best Italian and French seed, which was given out to the cottage native rearers, and for which I got absolutely nothing in return; it might have just as well been thrown into the sea. A very large sum was spent in various ways, most of it very foolishly, but all in vain—it was a complete failure; and well it might, when we consider the miserable huts in which the worms were reared, and the imperfect knowledge and want of cleanliness of the rearers. There must be ventilation, absolute cleanliness, and abundant space, if silk worms are to be reared with any chance of success. All these conditions are wanting in a native cottage. Although I joined the Government in offering prizes for the best cocoons, and everything possible was done, no expense being spared, it was all in vain, and I had to begin again this time, I hope, with a better chance of success. In August, 1882, the Government of the North-West Province gave me a grant of about 3,500 acres of jungle in the Eastern Dun, on certain conditions, one being that I was to have 3,500 acres more when I had planted a thousand with mulberry, and as I have planted about two thousand acres I am entitled to a further grant. The Eastern Dun was pronounced by the doctor of the district as so malarious during the rains as to render its cultivation exceedingly difficult and dangerous, and at first I had no end of trouble from that cause; it is, however, much better now, and as the jungle is cleared away and it is brought into cultivation, it will in time, I have no doubt, be as healthy as any other part of the Dun. I have built a large number of rearing houses for silkworms, a shed for reeling the cocoons, also a large number of workmen's houses, or coolie lines as they are called, also bungalows for the managers, in fact, everything has been done to insure success, and to show, if possible, how for the first time in the history of sericulture (at least so far as I know) it can be carried out and made to pay on a commercial scale; hitherto it may be said to have been altogether cottage cultivation. It is, no doubt, a large and costly experiment, but I have great hopes of succeeding. The mulberry plants grow most luxuriantly, but we have not yet had sufficient experience to say whether the climate will suit all descriptions of silkworms. Until this year, on a small scale, European seed has done very well, but this year the crop was destroyed by a thunder storm, and I am disposed to think that their must always be considerable risk attending sericulture, even under the most favourable circumstances. The Bengal multivoltine worm, which I have tried to rear during the rainy season, has not so far done well; it may be the climate, or it may arise from bad and diseased seed. If the multivoltine of Bengal should fail, some other species from China or Japan will have to be tried, as it is very important to have two crops in the rainy season, as without that the remuneration would be comparatively small. As time goes on, and my plantations grow, and are capable of giving a sufficient supply of leaf for rearing on a large scale, it will be possible then to have a thoroughly practical result that can be relied upon—Rome was not built in a day, neither will Indian sericulture. There are many problemts yet to solve. 1, Wha part of India is best adapted for the purpose? as you must in all cases have abundant labour, cheap land, and above all, suitable climate. 2. What is the best system cottage cultivation, or large rearing establishments under European supervision, similar to what is now being tried in the Eastern Dun? 3. Will the climate and soil that suits one species of worm suit another? For instance, will the damp climate of Bengal agree with the Italian or Chinese worm? 4. What is the best kind, and what is the best system of planting mulberry? At the Dun the trees are planted about fourteen feet apart, and the intermediate space is filled with plants, which are plucked and then removed when the standard trees are grown. These, and many other questions, time, experience, and careful observation can alone solve.

PINK PEARLS.

The present Indian Colonial Exhibition has prominently brought before the public the striking beauty of the pink pearl as distinguished from the white and black more commonly seen in ordinary wear. Pearls are found of all shades of colour; the rarest are those of a jet black, seldom met with, and therefore most valuable. It behoves the buyer to be most careful of whom he purchases any kind of coloured pearl, as pearls are easily dyed, but the colour is not lasting, and can easily be detected by an expert, or even through the aid of a hand-magnifier. But the rosy colour and the lovely "Orient" of the pink pearl will at once strike the most casual observer; and when mounted with brilliants and white pearls forms a most exquisite harmony of colour and good taste. "I was struck," says one of our representatives, "while strolling down Bond-street, with the fine collection of pink pearls, mounted and unmounted, shown in the window of Messrs. Hancocks, the well-known pearl and diamond merchants, and dropping in, had a little chat with the head of the firm. It seems that these pink pearls have taken years to collect. Here is a description of one ornament I saw. The centre was a marvellous black pearl of great size and perfect colour, which was mounted with eight diamonds of the purest water, set at equal distance on an almost invisible mount, having for a pendant a pink pearl of wonderful colour and shape. The weight of this pearl was nearly 80 grains. Another necklace of pink pearls, intermixed with white drop-shaped pearls and diamonds, showed the great taste with which the lovely gems were mounted. Passing from these, though with some reluctance, I feasted my eyes on 'ropes of pearls' of every size. One row more especially took my attention, as each pearl had been selected as near perfection as possible."

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MORMON MISSION IN LONDON.

A number of Mormon elders and missionaries from the territory of Utah held a meeting on Tuesday night, Oct. 12, in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, for the purpose of explaining the tenets of the Mormon Church, and of protesting against the "persecution" of the Mormon community by the United States Government. Only a small number of persons were present. Mr. Phil Robinson, who presided, stated that the Mormons had come over here to defend themselves against the charges of irreligion, immorality, and disloyalty brought against them by the United States Government. He himself did not believe in Mormonism, and his domestic establishment was regulated strictly on a monogamic basis, but he could bear testimony to the many virtues of the Latter-Day Saints. At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks one of the elders offered up prayer, and then elder Kitson addressed the meeting. He protested against the misrepresentations to which, he said, the community at Utah had for years been subjected. Towards the close of his remarks the elder alleged that Christianity, as an agent of social and moral reform, was a failure, an observation which called forth some hissing, which seemed to disconcert the speaker, who shortly afterwards resumed his seat. Elder Shipp was next called upon. In a speech, which was frequently interrupted, he urged that the Mormons were strictly and earnestly a reilgious and moral people. With regard to the question of polygamy, he said that the reason for the celestial order of marriage was the procreation of children. Those, who wished to understand the meaning of polygamy aright, must look at it from the Mormon standpoint. Here cries arose of "What is the stand point; that is what we want to hear?," to which the elder replied that the Latter-Day Saints believed that one great principle was that they should increase and multiply on the earth. There were, he asserted, no purer people on the face of the earth than the Mormons, a statement which was received with some laughter. The next speaker was elder Sloan, who went at once into the question of polygamy, which, he said, they practised because they knew it to be the will of God as shown them in a direct revelation. Many men now-a-days would not marry and therefore many women, who would make honourable wives and fulfil their mission, could not do it. What right, he asked, had men to dictate to a woman what kind of marriage contract she should make? For the next three-quarters of an hour Mr. Sloan was "heckled." He said that he would not allow polyandry, and permit a woman to have more than one husband; but there was practically no limit fixed to the number of wives a man might have, although in Utah no man was allowed to take a wife he could not support. Some remarks, which he made about the "hireling priesthood" of the Christian Church, elicited the sharp question whether the apostles of the Mormon Church were not paid, which Mr. Sloan was forced to admit was the case, making the excuse that the labourer was worthy of his hire, and that the apostles might earn four times as much if they had employed their talents in another manner. The Mormons, he said, did not recognize the validity of our marriages; whereupon a person in the audience promptly replied that, if they did not recognize our marriage, they could not be surprised if we did not recognize theirs. After a long series of questions, which elicited answers more or less to the point, one of the women on the platform was asked whether polygamy did not cause unhappiness among the wives; and she promptly replied that if they were unhappy it was their own fault. No doubt some were. The lady was asked whether she had lived in a state of polygamy, but was precluded from answering on the ground "that she might be fond of some one in Utah, whom her answer would compromise and perhaps consign to prison." The proceedings terminated with prayer and a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW COMMISSIONS IN THE LINE.

For Cavalry.—N. T. Nickalls, 3rd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, 2,013 marks; F. C. L. Hulton, 3rd Brigade, Welsh Division, R.A., 1,898; E. A. Herbert, Royal Monmouth Engineer Militia, 1,752; E. D. Miller, 4th Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, 1,683; H. M. Jessel, 4th Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, 1,661; W. Exshaw, 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, 1,631; V. S. Sandeman, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders, 1,626; W. E. Parkinson, 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, 1,611; S. H. Goodman, 4th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 1,566; F. H. V. Henry, Royal Monmouth Engineer Militia, 1,437

For Infantry.—E. J. Lugard, 3rd Battalion Worcester Regiment, 2,072; E. A. Cowens, 4th Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, 2,040; A. C. McCrea, 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 2,016; H. C. Ricketts, 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 1,921; I. N. Whyte, 3rd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1,856; A. E. L. Crofton, 3rd Battalion Border Regiment, 1,854; H. M. Finch, 3rd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, 1,818; L. A. Forbes, 3rd Battalion West Riding Regiment, 1,799; P. M. L. Carew, 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 1,784; H. N. Sargent, 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 1,784; W. H. Dabbs, 3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, 1,767; H. M. C. Hawkes, 3rd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 1,767; B. R. K. Tarte, 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, 1,760; L. C. L. Davidson, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1,759; C. F. Higginson, 3rd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, 1,749; L. St. G. Le Marchant, 3rd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 1,741; C. O. O. Tanner, 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, 1,740; A. C. Adair, 3rd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 1,739; H. L. Fleming, 4th Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment, 1,726. G. G. Whiffin, 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 1,725; P. B. B. Foster 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, 1,699; G. R. C. Stuart, 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1,695; G. R. Swettenham, 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 1,690; N. C. Welch, 3rd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, 1,688; C. A. de M. Keegan, 9th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps 1669; Hon. J. R. Brownlow, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1,668; C. H. Williams, 3rd Battalion R. W. S. Regiment, 1,666; A. C. de la M. Hill, 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment, 1,658; J. H. Daniel, 3rd Battalion R. W. S. Regiment, 1,652; A, B. Sangster, 4th Battalion East Kent Regiment, 1,646; J. F. W. Boyce, 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 1,644; C. R. Heastey, 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, 1,641; R. C. R. Owen, 3rd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, 1,631; R. A. A. Y. Jordan, 3rd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 1,626; S. Fitz W. Cooke, 3rd Battalion South Wales Borderers, 1,614; E. W. T. Thornton, 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles, 1,605; C. E Green, 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, 1,602; F. T. Stewart, 3rd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1.589; N. J. Lyon, 4th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 1,574; C. M. R. Rycroft, 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 1569; E. F. Clayton, 3rd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1,567; C. Fitz Clarence, 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, 1,564; D. Adair, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1,562; A. J. Jamieson, 1st Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, 1,555; H. G.K. Matchetti 3rd Battalion Norfolk Rangers, 1,552; G. A. P. H, Warden, 3rd Battalion Connaught Radgeqs, 1,552; J. L. Sinclair, 5th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1,545; C. Norbury, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, 1,542; H. C. Fergusson, 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1,542; H. G. Benn, 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, 1,534; N. C. Castle, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, 1,534: T. Farquhar, 4th Battalion Royal Scots, 1 532; H. J. M. Macandrew, 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 1,527; W. M. Thomas, 5th Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 1,523; J. W. Orchard, 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, 1,522; W. B Lauder, 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment, 1,509; Lord E. H. G. Cecil, 4th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 1500; W. H. Williamson, 3rd Battalion Essex Regiment, 1,496; A. H. Bolton, 3rd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1,496; J. D. O'Connell, 4th Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, 1,488; H. H. Robertson-Aikman, 3rd Battalion Highland Infantry, 1,488; A. Ducrot, 8th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1,483; H. V. S. Ormond, 3rd Battalion South Wales Borderers, 1,483; H. Jellicorse, 4th Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, 1,481; A. L. Hudson, 4th Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, 1478; Pleydell-Bouverie Campbell, E., 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 1,478.

DUELLING BY FRENCH JOURNALS.

A journalist, M. Lajeune Villar, has sent a challenge to M. Paul de Leoni, a writer on the *Autorite*, in consequence of an abusive article in that paper. A squabble in the Chateau d'Eau Theatre between M. Le Grand, son of the deputy of the Nord, and M. Delphin, a critic on *La France*, resulted in a similar appointment, which was kept on Tuesday afternoon in the forest of St. Germain. At the first encounter M. Delphin received almost in one breath three ugly wounds—on the left wrist, on the neck, and on the thigh. At the same time another duel was taking place a few miles off at Saint Cloud, between the Comte Albert de Dion, a notorious duellist and fashionable young man about town, and M. Henry Bauer, of the *Echo de Paris*, with the result that the latter was wounded in the arm. The cause of this affair of honour was a light article that appeared in the *Echo de Paris* on Mdlle. Marsy, an actress at the Theatre Francais, to whom the Comte de Dion is engaged. Finally, M. Mermer of the *France*, who was incautious enough to allude to that event, will also have to fight with the Count.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CALENDAR—November, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... Nov. 11th. 11h. 57·8m. p.m.
Last Quarter .. .. 19th, 3h. 31·6m. a.m.
New Moon .... 26th, 0h. 9·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 6	Swiming Tournament. Back Bay Baths, 3 p.m. Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8 p.m. Viceroy's arrival at Ahmedabad.	6 4	5 23	7 26m 8 29 a	1 9m 2 9 a
Sun. 7	20th Sunday after Trinity. Pokhar Horse and Cattle Fair, at Ajmere.	6 5	5 23	8 17m 9 11 a	2 3m 2 43 a
Mon. 8	Viceroy's arrival at Baroda, 10 a.m. Colaba Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Surat.*	6 5	5 23	8 58m 9 48 a	2 48m 3 12 a
Tu. 9	Mohurrum Libel case, Fort Police Court.	6 6	5 22	9 34m 10 20 a	3 26m 3 39 a
Wed. 10	Town Council, 3 p.m. Arrival of Lord Dufferin, 1-30 p m.	6 6	5 22	10 8m 10 53 a	4 3m 4 8 a
Thr. 11	Hyderabad Races. New Pachora Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 30 p m.	6 7	5 22	10 43m 11 28 a	4 39m 4 40 a
Fri. 12	Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Meeting 3 p.m. Albert Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Arrival of Mr. A. R. Scoble. Departure of Mr. Ilbert for Europe. Departure of English mail per s.s. Parramatta.	6 7	5 21	11 19m —	5 15m 5 14 a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, 3rd inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

20th Sunday after Trinity, November 7.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 189, 314 and 311 - Part 2.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 269 and 307.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem.—O Lord how manifold are Thy works.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon, by the Lord Bishop and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-16 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. E. S. Hall.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Carnac-road, Esplanade, near Crawford Market.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 248, 107 and 209.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 183, 290 and 427.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 191, 245 and 394.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 18, 275 & 19.
Wednesday, November 10.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 264 and 193.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 254, 274 and 365.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 362, 282 and 379.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.

Parel-road, (near the Railway Bridge, Byculla).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C.I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 235, 227, 2nd tune; 262, 2nd tune; and 112.

St. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday Morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

Week of Prayer.

Special Prayer Meetings will be held, in conjunction with other Y. M. C. As.' all over the world, during the week beginning Sunday, the 7th Nov as follows:—
Sunday, at 8-30 p.m.—At the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
Monday, at 6 p.m.—At St. Andrew's Church.
Tuesday, at 6 p.m.—At the Mission Church, Girgaum.
Wednesday, at 6 p m.—At the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade.
Thursday, at 6 p.m.—At the Baptist Chapel. Byculla.
Friday, at 6 p.m.—At the M. E. Church, Grant Road.
Saturday, at 8-30 p.m.—At the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
All young men are invited to attend as well as all others who are interested in the welfare of young men. Admission free.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh on Oct 22.

The s. s. Cameo, 1,484 tons, Captain T. Rich, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with 4 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Oriental C, 938 tons, Captain G. A. Sheppard, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, and Mozambique.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s Lawada, 7,140 tons, Captain A. Liddiard, sailed yesterday, for Aden, Lisbon, Antwerp, and London via Suez Canal, with 80 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain Livingston, sailed yesterday for Kattywar coast and Karachi with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday, with a general cargo from Calcutta (16th ult). There were 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5th November.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Inchmaree.	..	....	B	J. Mackintosh.
„ Parramatta.	2681	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Khiva	..	......	..	P. and O. Co.
„ Cuba	1173	......	H J	......
„ Lamport.....	1579	L. P. Cross......	K	McCulloch.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2009	A. B. Grey.......	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Horn Head..	1558	R. T. Thompson	M	......
„ River Indus	2 55	E. B. Murray ..	N	W. & A. Graham
„ Cameo......	1181	T. Rich.........	O	C. Eduljee.
„ R. Rubattino	3014	G. Mersa	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Govino	1454	C. Stephenson...	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rialto	..	....	Ibi-	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
5	Bancoora (s).......	J. Brown....	Calcutta, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ganges (s)	E. Stewart.	London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Livingstone, for Kattyawar.
„ Lawada, A. Liddiard, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 1 Britannia (s) .... Blight .... Liverpool, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1.—Steamers Glengoil and Kohinur. Ship Ulrica.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 5.

From Liverpool.

Clan Graham (s), 200 cwts bar soap, E, J. Allurakhia, 500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolaly Shaikadam.

From London.

Verona (s), 11 cases glassware, P. N. Kerawala.
Govino (s), 3 cases perfumery, &c, J. H. Giga; 15 cases cologne water. Oomersi Premji; 126 cwts S. Noabhai.
Rohilla (s), 1 case German silverwere, D. Bolanath;
Paramatta (s), 2 cases provision, Co-operative Stores; 4 cases types and stationery, G. V. Shrikristnaji; 146 cases provisions and oilmanstores, J. Jeewanji 160; 5 cases lavender water, Cooverji Premji; 18 cases oilmanstores C. N. Patell; 12 cases champagnes, G. Groom and Co., 2 hogsheads spirit of wine, Ookerjee Cowasji.

From Glasgow.

Clan Graham (s), 25 bales writing paper, Byramji Shapurji.

From Genoa.

D. Balduino (s), 6 casks claret, Latham and Co.

From Calcutta.

Peshwa s—111 bales gunny bags, N. Vussonji.
Bancoora s—250 bags rice, D. Oomersi; 571 bags rice, Cooverji Ludha.

From Marseilles.

Bengal s—silk scarves and embroidery, C. M. Bhesavia.
Rohilla s—5 cases gold brocaded satin, D. Khakee.

From Antwerp.

Govino s—185 cases glassware, S. Mamooji.

From Brindisi.

D. Balduino s—44 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—November 4.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 720 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.;
City of Canterbury (s), 375 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 105 cwts gunny rags, Hurjeewun Vusonjee; 20,085 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales wool, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 150 bales wool and goat hair, Ebraim Peer Mahomed; 20 cwts E. tusks, J Peerbhoy.

For London.

Lawada (s), 14 cwts. E. tusks; E. Passaia; 7 cwts. mace, R. Narrondas; 5 bales hides, Moolji Jamal; 7½ cwts mace, R. Narrondas;
Paramatta (s), 104 cwts nuxvomica, G. Jiwandas; 1,000 cwts jaoari, A Blascheck and Co; 305 cwts sheep and goat skins, David Sassoon and Co:
Ganges (s), 22 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwts Myrabollams. A Vellji; 1 case earthenware, E. Spinner and Co; 9 cwts. E tusks, Manishunker Harrishunker; 9 cases opium, Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ld; 1 case Indian condiments, Framji Nowroji;

For Port Said.

Cameo (s), 4,000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Lawada (s), 2,060 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld; 1,992 cwts linseed; Toussaint and Boutillier.
Govino (s), 857 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Marseilles.

California (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts teelseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 14 cwts cathecu, M. Khooshal.

For Naples.

R. Rubattino (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

For Mauritius.

Bangalore (s), 4 cases German silverware, Haji Abdul Latif Baladina; 393 cwts wheat flour, Hajee Salas Sidik.

For Dunkirk.

Cuba (s), 11,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co., Ld.
Hornhead (s), 400 cwts horns, G. Lockhart and Co.

For Malta.

R. Indus (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

For Genoa.

Auretta (s), 2,000 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 13 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

For Leghorn.

R. Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co

For Kobe.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Khiva s—40 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Khiva s—50 bales grey T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, Jairam Damjee and Co,; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co.; 50 bales twist, N. J, Abraham; 107 bales twist, Ardaseer Hormusjee Chinoy; 25 bales twist, A. C. Esmalji; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales twist, Bomonjee Framjee Cama; 100 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co.; 100 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co.; 320 bales twist, Ebrahim Noorjee; 300 bales twist, D S. Marker.
D. Balduino s—50 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsi; 62 cwts cotton twist and waste, S. Framji; 100 bales twist, A. Bomonji; 375 bales twist, Kharstedji Cowasji.

For Penang

D. Balduino s—1,019 cwts wheat flour, Bo. Flour Mills Co.

November 5.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 512 cwts grain, H. Narronji 95 bales hemp, N. Narron; 59 bales coir fibres, F. L. Bottleboy: 75 bales wool, Nanji Bhanji.

For London.

Parramatta (s), cwts skins, and 600 cwts myrabolams, H. Gokuldas; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 38 bales hides and sheep skins, A Abba; 670 cwts myrabolams, A Velji.

For Dunkirk.

(Cuba (s), 9,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 11,000 cwts rapeseed, the Bo. Co. Ld; 1,000 cwts linseed D. Sassoon & Co.
Hornhead (s), 200 cwts rapeseed, the Bo. Co. Ld.

For Hull.

R. Indus (s), 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang Moir & Co.
Rialto (s), 3,997 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Masotti and Co; 9,007 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

For Genoa

Auretta (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck.
Raffaelle Rubattino (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co. 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles

Paramatta (s), 1,999 cwts. groundnuts, and 1,905 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co;

For Antwerp.

Govino (s), 6,003 cwts rapeseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Bushby and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 8,998 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva (s), 200 bales twist, C. Ebram; 25 bales twist, S. Ebram; 32 cwts sandalwood and 69 bales twist, S. N. Talati; 25 cwts shark fins, J. Pirbhai; 15 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, Govindass Luchmondas; 58 cwts fennel seeds, 42 cwts betel nuts, 3 cwts bees' wax and 1 cwt sealing wax, V. Anandjee; 25 bales twist, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 25 bales cotton twist, J. and S. S. Sassoon; 6 cases khismis, E. Noordin; 97 bales cotton, G. Guisiram; 7 cwts E. tusks, J. Pirbhai; 31 cwts shark fins, R. Coorji; 61 bales twist, S. Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Khiva (s), 25 bales twist, Isaac Ezra and Co; 50 bales twist, S. Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 3.

Colquhoun, Capt., Mad. XII Rl. Lancers, on leave, to England, from Bangalore.

November 5.

Bolton, Lt., Bo. R.A., on leave, from Poona.
Tickell, Lt.-Col., Mad., Comdt. Wellington, on leave, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.—November 4.

Congdon, Lt., Mad. 3rd Rl. Munster, on duty, to Burma.
FitzHerbert, Major, Bengal Rl. Lanc. to Quetta.
Cowie, Lt., 6th B. N. I., to join duty, to Shillong.
Coddington, Lt., 25th Punjab Infy, for Mooltan.

November 5.

Blowers, Lt.-Col., 10th B. L. I., to rejoin, for Bhuj.
Geldard, Lt., 2nd N. Stafford, on duty, for Aden.
Waghorn, Surg.-Major, Bo. Army Med. Staff, on duty, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 6, 1886.

1. The First Commanding Officer's parade of the season will be held this day, Saturday, the 6th inst., under Lt.-Col. L. H. Bayley. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-45 p. m., red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

*Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p. m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

Sections to be practised on parade will be sections 1 to 11 part III. F. E.

2. The ranges having been reported ready, it is requested that the class-firing may be commenced as soon as possible.

3. It is requested that the numbers of the rifles required may be given when sending to Head Quarters.

4. It is requested that amended rolls of Cadets Company may be rendered to Head Quarters as soon as possible.

5. Vol. N. Nadel having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to A Company.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON via MARSEILLES.
2684 Parramatta (s), Anderson—P. and O.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2100 City of Canterbury (s), Grey.
FOR ANTWERP.
1154 Govino (s), Stephenson.
FOR HULL.
1'99 Rialto (s),
1251 River Indus (s), Murray.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1372 Cuba (s), Hosesson.
1647 Hornhead (s), Thompson.
FOR GENOA, &c.
1729 Auretta (s), Read.
3023 R. Rubattino (s), Merello.
FOR GENOA and TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.
1573 Lamport (s), Cross.
FOR LEGHORN.
1283 Sheikh (s), Crawford.
FOR TRIESTE, &c.
1562 Siam (s), Briscoe—P. and O. Co., 26th November.
FOR TWO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
1227 Westbourne (s), Young.
FOR CHINA.
3044 D. Balduino (s), Dodero.
2022 Deccan (s) P. and O.
1419 Khiva (s)—P. and O.
FOR CALCUTTA.
2052 Euterpe, Branslow.
FOR MAURITIUS.
1310 Bangalore (s), Fairweather.

UNFIXED.

Steamers.

1112 Adowa (s), Allan.
1892 Algoma (s), Ranton—(In Dock).
1911 Clan Graham (s), Whyte.
1299 Hypatia (s), Petterson.
1287 Inchmaree (s), Major.
1453 Inchulva (s), Hough.
2171 Restitution (s), Abbott.
1407 Roxburgh (s), Dunlop.
1574 Stella (s), Partridge.
1540 Zambesi (s), Cole—P. and O. (Repairing).

Ships.

395 Brisbane, Ham.
1024 Fannie Skolfield, Turner.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— Crocodile (s), Carr—(Troop Steamer).
— H. M. S Briton, Lloyd.
— H. M. S. Woodlark, Burt.
— I. M. Czarwitch, Finny.
— Investigator (s), Carpenter.
— May Frere (s), Peck.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1620 Sierra Pedrosa—Cardiff, July 28.
1027 Golden Horn, Shannon—New York, July 29.
1495 Maraboat—New York, July 31—Grounded at East Marinan, July 9.
1739 Cleomene, Mayo—New York, August 1.
1480 British Princess, Grey—Cardiff, August 3.
186 County of Haddington, Fordyce—Cardiff, August 13.
1835 Greystoke Castle—Cardiff, August 28.
1614 County of Peebles, Blair—Cardiff, August 30.
2074 Crofton Hall, Homewood Cardiff, September 1.
6 8 Huron, Plorio—Cardiff, September 10.
1711 Thirlmere, Brown—Cardiff, September 14.
1668 Penthesilea Fortay—Cardiff, September 30.
2078 County of Edinburgh, Hood—Cardiff, September 30.
2000 Loch Torridon, Pattman—Cardiff, October 12.
1620 Teviotdale, Duncan—Cardiff, October 14.
1519 Theopane, Nelson—Cardiff.
1257 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Cardiff.
1498 County of Clare, M'Neill—Cardiff.
1699 Principality, Jones—Cardiff.
1277 Edinburghshire, Page—Cardiff.
1639 Moel Tryval, Edward—Liverpool.
692 Jupiter, Nilson—Bristol.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1322 Carlton—Melbourne—Left Suez Canal Oct. 2—Was ashore in Torres Straits, Oct. 23.
1940 Nuddea—London Left Suez Canal Oct. 11—Via Karachi—B. I. S. N. Co. Left Aden Oct. 18.
1480 Kangra—London—Left Suez Canal Oct 25—Via Karachi—B. I. S. N. Co Left Aden Nov. 1.
1186 Crown of Arragon—Clyde—Left Suez Canal Oct. 25.
1356 Wingates—Shields—Left Suez Canal Oct 25.
2690 Werneth Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 26—Proceeds to Karachi.
2240 Worsley Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 28.
1375 Empire—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 29.
3275 Belgravia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 29.
1677 Stuart—London—Left Suez Canal Oct. 29—P. & O.
2022 Waverley—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Oct. 30.
1108 Geleri—Moulmein—Left Suez Canal Oct. 30.
2066 Atrato—Mds'bro—Left Suez Canal Oct 30.
2120 Regulus—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Nov. 3.
1441 Akbar—Moulmein.—Left Suez Canal Nov. 3.
1100 Prince Llewellyn—Moulmein Left Suez Canal November 4.
1817 Vorwaerts—China—A. H. L. to Trieste, Nov. 3.
2 5 Amphitrite—China—To Trieste, Nov. 6.
2083 Ravena—China—P. & O.

EXPECTED.

1518 Ehrenfels—Tyne, Oct. 12.
1912 Clan Sinclair—Liverpool, Oct. 18.
2 32 Amana—Cardiff, Oct. 18.
2131 Peshawur—London—Oct. 21—P. & O.
2218 Victoria—Liverpool, Oct. 21.
1373 Clan Murray—Liverpool, Oct. 21.
2101 Kaiser-i-Hind—Venice, Oct. 28—P. & O.
2647 Merton Hall—Liverpool, Oct. 30.
1717 City of Carthage—Liverpool, Oct. 30.
1775 Medusa—China—A. H. L. to Trieste, Dec. 16.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool.
2318 Persia—Liverpool.
2333 Aston Hall—Liverpool.
25 3 Manilla—Genoa.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool.
1716 Clan Macdonald—Liverpool.
1591 Clan Forbes—Liverpool.
2432 Singapore—Genoa.
1843 Orion—China—To Trieste Dec. 3.
2085 Elektra—China—To Trieste, Jan. 16.
1607 Malwa—London—P. & O.
1988 Nepaul—London—P. & O.
1865 Verona—China—P. & O.
1884 Cathay—China—P. & O.
1597 Assam—London—P. & O.
1415 Beresford—Cardiff.
1478 County of York—Clyde.
1921 Aspatria—Cardiff.
1639 Mount Olivet—Mauritius.
1394 China—Liverpool—Via Karachi.
1496 Inchrona—Cardiff.
1487 Inchborva—Cardiff.
1629 Accomac—Cardiff.
1313 Lady Armstrong—Cardiff.
1311 Henzada—London—Via Karachi.
2589 Akaba—Cardiff.
1843 Hajeen—Mauritius.
1061 rago—Tees.
1002 Carbis Bay—New York—Via Jeddah.

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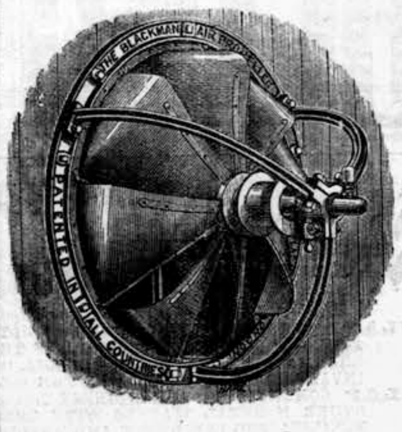

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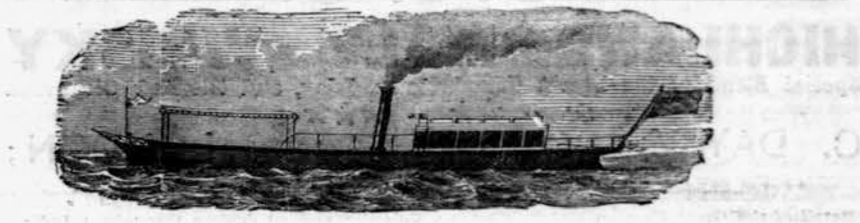

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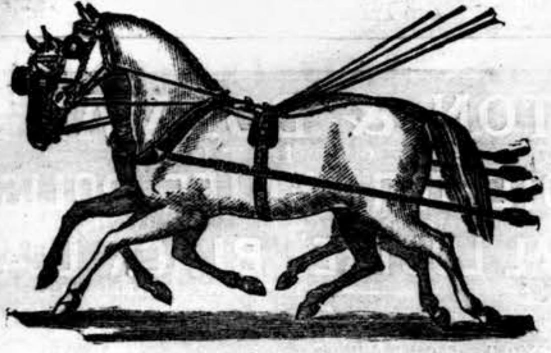

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		With Iron corners.		With Gun metal corners.
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C 2.	Do. ex. strong	9/6,	„ 7lb.	11/6
C 3.	Large ...	..10/6,	„ 5lb. 8oz.	11/6
C 4.	Do. ex. strong...	12/6,	„ 8lb.	14/6

Stools	4/6 &	5/6
Wash-stands.	8/6 &	9/6
Baths	18/6 &	19/6
Beds	30/- &	34/-
Tents	50/- to	140/-

CHAIR OPEN.
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LADIES' WATCHES.

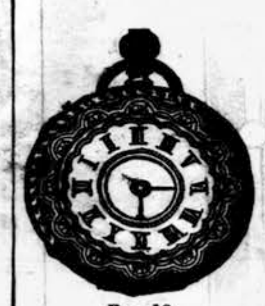

FIG. 10.

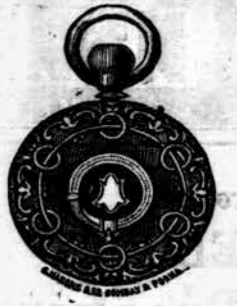

FIG. 11.

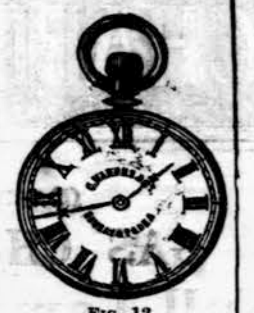

FIG. 12.

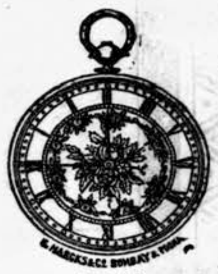

FIG. 13.

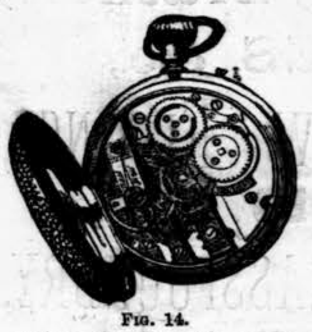

FIG. 14.

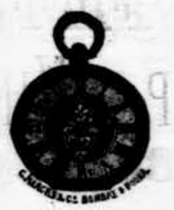

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

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3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ „	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „	2	0
5.	Bosphorus	„ „	3	8	11.	Victoria	„ „	1	8
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No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„	4	0

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Jose Vargas	„	50 „	10	0	La Selika	„	50 „	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50 „	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50 „	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25 „	3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100 „	4	8
Semiramis	„	100 „	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„	100 „	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
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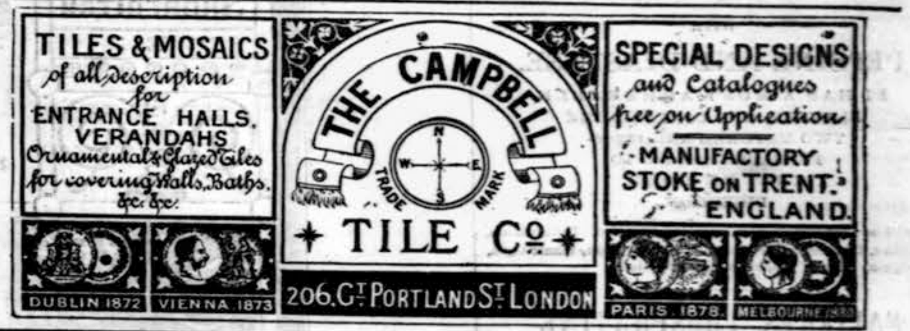

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